MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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THE most important bit of news that has emanated from Peking since the New Year is that a Presidential Mandate appoints Mr. Kuo Hsiang-hsi, who is the Civil Governor of the province of Kirin, as President of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, which since the year 1900 has been run purely as a Russian concern. The original contract for the construction of this railway was signed at Berlin, on the eighth of September, 1896, and bears the signature of the then Chinese Minister to Russia and of the Directors of the Russo-Chinese Bank in the Russian Capital. One of the provisions of the first paragraph of the agreement is that the President of the Railway shall be named by the Chinese Government, but that he shall get his salary from the Railway company. This provision was nullified by an additional agreement entered into in 1900. The Chinese Government, however, in view of existing conditions has seen fit to assert itself and to insist on the privilege accorded it by the original agreement. It must be said that, so far, the Chinese have handled the situation in North Manchuria with a *finesse* that is deserving of all admiration, and we may say also that it is to be hoped that they will be backed up by all the other Western governments, except, of course, by the present party in power at Petrograd.

THE intense interest which the Japanese Government has in events in North Manchuria is only partially reflected in the Nipponese press. As the Japanese already more than a decade ago took over from the Russians that part of their railway enterprise which lay in South Manchuria, and as already negotiations were going on with the Railway company for the purchase of at least part of the lines in North Manchuria, it is only natural that the Japanese should look upon themselves as the natural successors to the balance of the line. Japanese ambitions, however, could only succeed in the event of the Chinese Government slipping up in its policy, and so far it has shown no signs of making any such mistake. From one point of view it is in Japanese interest for Japan to support China in its present course. If Russian possessions in the Far East must pass into other hands, and present prospects are that that is what will have to happen, Japan's claim to taking hold of that part of North Eastern Asia which is held outright under the Russian flag rests upon a much stronger logical basis than any claim to asserting itself in North Manchuria does. Considerable discussion has already taken place in Japanese publications on the suggestion that in case Russia does not fulfill its financial obligations to Japan, she will be justified in taking from Russia sufficient territory to make up the

deficit; and we rather imagine that in such an event Japanese ambitions would not stop far short of the Ural mountains. At any rate, any attempt by the Japanese to "work themselves in" in North Manchuria during the present crisis, as they have in South Manchuria as the result of a previous one, should be strongly opposed. The American Government has maintained a Consulate at Harbin for a number of years, mainly with the purpose of preventing Russian domination being made absolute as far south as Changchun, instead of ending as it has, and ought to have, at Manchouli. We are speaking now of the territory outside of the Railway area. It would certainly be a great pity if after all these years of work by America in the interest of China as against Russian aggrandizement, the Japanese, or any other power, should be able to slip in and take Russia's place. However, as intimated previously, China seems to be "going very well on its own," and it goes without saying that in doing so it has the good wishes of nearly every Allied Westerner in the Far East.

THE Bolsheviki of Russia is emphasizing its announced policies of "no secret agreements and alliances" by publishing the secret treaties of Old Russia. Every week the light of world publicity is let in on these old agreements entered into by the "diplomats" of Russia and other countries, the latest being the secret Russo-Japan pact of 1916 which is reported to have been an arrangement whereby Japan and Russia agreed to prevent the political dominance of China on the part of a third party. As more and more of these "diplomatic notes" are brought out into the daylight, the more trifling they appear, and the reader can not help but express the wonder that they were made in secret and kept a secret. One important effect of the present "disclosures" is to break down the world-wide glamour that has always been associated with the "trained diplomat." People are now learning that a "trained diplomat" is nothing much more than his counterpart in the business world who has been known as a "sharp bargainer." He was much more dangerous of course because he dealt with the affairs of peoples with which he had no right to deal. The war will put an end to this sort of "bargaining" with the affairs of nations without the knowledge and consent of those who pay the bills. These disclosures of Russia are of interest to China and of especial interest to a certain class of Chinese politicians who in the not distant past have sought and in all too many cases succeeded in bargaining away the rights of the Chinese people without their consent. In discussing this point, we express full agreement with the following editorial on this subject from a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle:*

THE secret "diplomatic notes" thus far published by the Bolsheviki have not yet disclosed anything quite so unblushing and contemptible as the correspondence between "Willy" and "Nicky," but the disclosures are bad enough. It is now evident that the notes published by Kerensky were selected with a view of hurting Germany. Those now being published are chosen for the purpose of hurting the allies. If we could now have the secret correspondence of the Bolsheviki we should know still more. If we could have all the secret correspondence of all the chancelleries for the past thirty years we should all be better informed as to the kind of governments which we all have. We have faith to believe none of these archives hide indecency on the part of our Government. All must now recognize that the railroads of America are suffering to a point incompatible with the public welfare. But we also all know that their suffering is the result of their own long-continued tyranny and corruption. It should be a warning to dynasties and democracies. If, as some say, this war is reaching a point which involves danger to civilization itself, it can only be because that civilization has been controlled and directed by methods abhorrent to honorable men. But whatever the facts, the whole story should come out now. The people are entitled to know everything that their government knows. And if reformation of governments is necessary let there be reformation just as there has been reformation of railroad management, which in due time will get recognition and reward. If Englishmen have been "ennobled" for giving great sums to the political party in power or Ambassadors been appointed from this country for similar reasons, in either case let our governments all frankly confess and go and sin no more. If civilization ever perishes—and we are sure it will not perish now—it will not be from the efforts of the vicious or the crack-brained, but by the evil doings of the competent and strong who have seized or been entrusted with the destinies of nations. That which we vaguely conceive as noble in democracy is really perfect frankness and the conception of no national design which all people of all nations may not freely know. And never in the world's history was international clarity and frankness so essential to humanity as it is right now.

AMONG the problems which New Year 1918 was supposed to see the end of but has not is that of foreign opium in China. According to the British Opium Agreement the trade was supposed to have been finally stopped at the end of 1917, but according to the two delegates, despatched from Peking to Shanghai by the Ministries of the Interior and Finance to investigate matters, there are still about one thousand

two hundred chests of Indian opium lying in the warehouses of the Maritime Customs and something over a thousand chests in the hands of various foreign firms, in addition to about eight hundred chests in the hands of various opium dealers. The Shanghai Opium Combine has requested an extension of six months within which to dispose of this stock, and in case the concession is granted the Combine will pay certain taxes as "commission." Further, the Combine also promises to refund a certain sum of money to the Government, being opium taxes and duties which have been held by the Combine for the past several months ago. The present price of Indian opium is about Taels 1,500 per chest, and the Chinese Government in case it wished to face the proposition of taking over this stock, would have to raise the enormous sum of forty-five million taels in cash to pay for it. The request of the Combine for an extension of six months is now being considered by the Ministry of Finance, and four prominent Chinese opium merchants are now in Peking with a view to "agitating" in favor of the Combine's proposal. These four merchants are reported as saying that when the Acting President was Tuchun of Kiangsu, he had made an agreement with the Combine for the purchase of the stock; but it was shelved by the Central Government on account of the opposition of the Parliament; however, as there is no Parliament now, the Government should hurry off this business as soon as possible.

IN connection with the comments of the REVIEW of last week in regard to the deportation of Dr. Gilbert Reid, we included the comments of the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, to which a reader of the REVIEW takes exception in a communication to be found elsewhere in this issue. We are inclined to agree with our correspondent to the extent that we are sincerely sorry for Dr. Reid for getting himself into a position where he was supporting an enemy of his country, but we certainly did not intend our remarks to be interpreted as a "kick at Dr. Reid after he was down," to use the words of our correspondent. During the past week we were shown a letter received by a well-known American in Shanghai from Dr. Reid's little daughter at Peking in which she said, "Please don't let them injure my father." While we were not personally acquainted with Dr. Reid, we are familiar with his excellent record as a missionary and to repeat from our issue of last week: It is unfortunate that this good work should thus be brought to an ignominous close. But Dr. Reid has no one to thank but himself for his present position. He was advised in no uncertain terms at the time he appeared before the U. S. Court at Shanghai, as to where his present attitude, if persisted in, would lead. He chose the road that led to his deportation and suffered accordingly.

SINCE the beginning of the war there has been a fairly large group of persons in America who believed that in some manner the British Government was using its vast war power to promote British trade at the expense of America. This feeling has not only been held in America but has been held by many Americans in China. The feeling has been kept alive by German propaganda in America and in other parts of the world through the hope of causing discord and sowing suspicion between America and her other Allies in the war. That British shipping has been bearing the bulk of the burden and that Britain has been suffering more than her share in this particular, every body who reads the weekly reports of sinkings, knows. Furthermore British foreign trade has not been profiting at the expense of America or of any other country. In proof of this statement, the REVIEW is indebted to the *American Exporter* of New York for the following figures dealing with the export trade of the United States and Great Britain since 1913.

	United States.	Great Britain.
1913.....	$2,484,018,292	$3,078,878,581
1914.....	2,113,624,050	2,552,048,286
1915.....	3,554,670,837	2,305,509,794
1916.....	5,481,423,589	2,874,321,911
1917 (average rate for first nine months)..	6,142,956,232	2,899,935,561

Commenting further on this point the *American Exporter* says:

Even though supplies to the Allied nations bulk large in the huge total of American exports, the values to other markets are absolutely, if not relatively, quite as impressive. Exports from the United States to South America are running thus far (December) in 1917 at the rate of $281,256,996 in value as against

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OF THE FAR EAST

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$146,514,635 in 1913—virtually double. To Asia and Oceanica American shipments are at the rate of $491,186,148 as against $207,825,327 in 1913, or more than double; to Africa at the rate of $35,024,412 as against $28,928,808 in 1913, and to Cuba at the rate of $170,709,444 in 1917 as against $70,581,154 in 1913.

THE ominous news comes from Inner Mongolia that an outbreak of that dread disease, pneumonic plague, has broken out there. Dr. Wu Lien Teh, in charge of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, has been deputed by the Chinese Government, through the Ministry of the Interior, to proceed to the city of Kalgan to investigate the matter. Pneumonic plague has proven itself even more deadly in its ravages than bubonic plague has. As a result of an outbreak of this disease in Manchuria towards the close of the year 1910, between fifty and sixty thousand deaths occurred, and several foreign doctors who were engaged in the work of fighting the plague also succumbed. An International Conference was convened at the invitation of China at Mukden, from April 3 to April 28, 1911, to investigate the origin of the disease and also to establish an organization to prevent recurrences of epidemics. In the course of its report the Conference stated that the only infective agent was the sputum of plague patients and that scarcely any cases had been reported of patients having recovered after they had once contracted the disease. One of the tangible results of the Conference was the establishment of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, at the head of which is, as already stated, Dr. Wu. The expenses of the Service are met from the revenue of the Maritime Customs, by agreement of the Powers a sum of Roubles 78,000 having been set aside annually for this purpose.

Unrest Behind the Battle Lines

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

The well-known American Author

THE more one sees of this war, the more one is inclined to the belief that its real significance lies behind the battle lines rather than on them. Like the great war that followed the French Revolution, it has two aspects, the military and the social, and of these the social is far the more serious of the two so far as the future of the world is concerned. A process of ferment betokening profound social changes had for some time been going on with more or less intensity in various countries before the war began; and, contrary to certain prophecies, the war tended to hasten rather than retard the process. In America, for instance, and notably in our Western States, we were so absorbed in experiments in democracy—especially during the campaign of 1916—that we almost lost interest in the war. But today it is safe to say we have become the most conservative of the nations of the Western World. We were once the most radical.

The keynote of what is likely to happen in other Allied countries in case of a German victory, or of even a pronounced German success, has been struck in Russia. That ferment has been seething a long time. Since 1905 Russia has been waiting to overthrow a bureaucracy upheld by a mystical and fanatical Czar; the peasants, the army, from an outraged sense of betrayal, supported the revolution, whereupon the revolt at once took on the true revolutionary colors of the time. The inner significance of this war has to do with the emancipation of labor, just as the inner significance of that of a hundred years ago had to do with the emancipation of the shopkeeper —who has since become a plutocrat! We not only have to reconcile ourselves to that idea, but we have the immediate task before us of guiding this evolutionary tendency by using all our intelligence on the problem, otherwise we shall have portions of the world given over to anarchy and chaos, or else, perhaps, what is just as bad from our point of view, German efficiency. When we strip this struggle of all moral aspects and try to look at it scientifically, we Western nations are fighting, if not for chaos, at least for the right to have chaos if we choose. We are fighting for the right to experiment in government, to make blunders in order to discover new truths.

Russia has had her revolution. And it is safe to say that in all the nations of the Western World something like a revolution is due; call it, if you like, a profound change in the social fabric that will probably take place peacefully in all countries save Germany, where there is no constitutional outlet for the people's will. The Junkers, though by no means as dominant as they were, will die hard, will practice coercion as long as it is in their power to practice it. They have had and are having to resort at times to the most brutal methods to keep down certain elements in the army, and they have crushed one mutiny in the navy. The loyalty of these Junkers to an order, their willingness to die for that order if need be, was strikingly illustrated about a month ago when an officer at the point of a pistol prevented some fifty men from surrendering in a tunnel. All were burned to death. Nor can the fact that there is serious dissatisfaction among the civil population, a searching self-questioning as to the worthwhileness of imperial expansion and commercial expansion—especially at the price they are paying—well be doubted.

So far as the Allies are concerned, the probability of a social turnover that would

paralyze a nation for the proper prosecution of the war is not unlikely to happen in Italy, France, and even in Britain, provided the war continues to drag on and on and no more reverses are experienced. The peace propaganda is mostly among the working classes, but it must be remembered that the working classes have a potential, an economic power today far beyond the political power represented by their votes. They have a leverage of which they are becoming more and more aware. A great many of them are syndicalists. Like the Junkers—and this is not said detrimentally, but impartially—they deem their first loyalty to be to their class, they are not inclined to recognize national boundaries; they argue that the more revolutions take place outside of Germany the more likelihood of a revolution inside of Germany, that the way to stop the war is by revolution—peaceful if possible. This may or may not be true. The question for the responsible Governments of the nations concerned is whether it is worth while to take such a chance. Wouldn't it be better by military means to force Germany to have her revolution first? That is exactly what, with her cleverness, Junker Germany is trying to do to the Allies; she is sowing peace propaganda among their armies and their populations—now that Russia can no longer be kept an absolute monarchy, which would have suited her better. She has done a great deal of that sowing in Italy.

The situation, then, regarded as judicially as possible, appears to be this: Can we of the Entente, including America, "beat" Germany to the social upheaval?—to use a slang expression. Can we force her, by properly co-ordinated military operations and the realization of a common purpose, to have her revolution first? If we can do this, we shall be in a position to guide with more wisdom and less haste the evolutionary changes that are coming in our own nations—if, indeed, if Germany wins the war, we that escape her clutches shall be in a situation to do any guiding at all.

I do not know anything at first hand about Italy, but I talked to men abroad who profess to know, who have been there recently, and their opinion seems to be that at present Italy will hold out and prosecute the war. It is difficult to say just how instrumental peace propaganda was in regard to the German advance. In France, that war-ridden and war-weary nation, the morale of the army, and in general of the people, is still superb, and there are no better soldiers and no better military organization in the world today than the British. The British Nation, with its motto of "Dogged does it," is at present determined to see the war through, and will see it through provided it is not starved into submission.

Now, whether they starve or not, whether they and France and Italy have the food and supplies and munitions to carry on the war, depends upon America. And this makes the crucial military question of the war the submarine question. At present it is not solved. We are fortunate, indeed, in having a man like Admiral Sims in command of our naval forces in Europe at this time. His name is a household word in England and France. And the work of our destroyers, the personnel of our officers and men, their instant adaptibility to the task to which they were assigned, have earned them the highest praise from our allies. It can be said, however, that the destroyer and the airplane, if of sufficient numbers and handled with skill, can make life very miserable for the submarine and continually reduce the quantity of shipping sunk. Thanks to the aid of our destroyers, it has already been reduced. I went to Ireland with Admiral Sims and saw the destroyers at work; and we shall have more and more—we cannot have too many. The British Government, with all the demands made upon it and a fleet to keep ready, has had none too many to spare, but is building and manning them rapidly. The British have shirked no part in this war.

But, in the last analysis, it is now "up" to us, both materially and morally. We have to feed and stock our Allies; we have to transport and feed a million men or more and get them on to the fighting line and make them tell—and they will tell if they are properly led. I have faith that they will be. It is a gigantic task before us—the greatest in military history, perhaps. We must realize this, we must be equal to it. And then there is what may be called the moral leadership—that must be the high contribution of America. We are free from the territorial jealousies of Europe; the Washingtonian policy is now ripe to bear its fruit. We are regarded, and properly regarded, as disinterested, and we should take a pride in that. We have given new force to the truth that democracy is not national and selfish, and our President has enunciated it in words that have rung around the world. Voicing the opinion of thinking men of the entire nations of our allies, Mr. H. G. Wells said to me: "We look to him for leadership, and we are getting it. He has sounded the true note." I heard similar comments from many others, both in France and England.

We can, if we will, supply the keystone in the Allied Arch, bring co-ordination into the Allies' councils and plans. We have the national will. Let us first win the war, and then we can turn our hands to that other task that confronts the world, and which social evolution has forced us to face, a wise democratization of labor.—*From The New York Times.*

China Begins Construction of Modern Roads

CHINA has probably the worst roads of any country on earth, but it happens that the REVIEW is in receipt of a letter from an old Shanghai resident who has made his first trip to America in which he dwells on the abominable roads which are to be found on the outskirts of many of America's largest cities. Indeed it has only been during the past two decades that modern America has set itself to the task of building substantial national highways. America has, however, known for over half-a century or more what are known as "turnpikes", which are private roads excellently built, for the use of which a fee is charged on every vehicle passing along it, barriers or tollgates being erected every several miles or so to make sure that as few as possible shall escape the exactions, as many attempt to do by making use of crossing highways. The "turnpike," by the way, is a modern institution which the Chinese have not yet become "civilized" enough to introduce.

So far as the great alluvial plains of China are concerned, one of the principal reasons why China has not had good roads is that, generally speaking, the population did not need them. Canals and creeks intersperse the landscape in all directions for hundreds, even in some cases thousands, of miles, and while they are generally very shallow indeed, they serve the purpose of floating the small flat-bottom boats by means of which the greater proportion of China's interior transportation is effected. The cost of transporting cargo on these waterways, mainly because of the fact that China has such extremely cheap hand labor, is so low that even railways find it difficult to compete. The Chinese propel their boats not by side oars but by a long pole at the stern of the boat called a "yuloh," which forces the craft along somewhat in the same way as the tail of a fish propels a fish. This method of propulsion has the advantage over oars of not having any lost motion and also of allowing the "yuloh" man to face in the direction he is going. Another reason why the necessity for roads has not borne itself in upon the Chinese mind—we are speaking particularly of the alluvial, comparatively flat, portions of China—is that the Chinese do not use vehicles which require roads, the great mass of land transportation being done on the wheelbarrow, which requires only a narrow path; the wheelbarrow soon makes its own road by firmly impacting the ground along the path it is pushed.

In such portions of China, however, which are mountainous, and particularly in the more arid regions of the north where rivers, streams, and canals are comparatively few, recourse is had to heavy two-wheeled carts, and to accomodate them roads of a kind have been built in recent years in various parts of the country, but the construction of the great majority of existing roads dates back many centuries, the present highways being but mere dilapidated shadows of the many truly magnificent roads which were built under the direction of the ancient Emperors of China.

The best example of these ancient roads is the great western highway of China, which traverses the northwestern provinces, extending from Peking southwest through Shansi and Shensi Provinces to Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan. This road serves a population as numerous as that of the whole United States, and is probably two thousand years old. It is generally about seven feet wide and in places is exceptionally well contructed, in many instances being paved with flagstones. However, as intimated previously, it is in very bad repair, and will doubtless in the near future be made the subject of study and survey with a view to its improvement in the same way as the existing road between Peking and Tientsin is being dealt with.

Several months ago the very sensible arrangement was come to that the funds which had been contributed by the American Red Cross Society for the relief of the victims of the floods in North China should be utilized principally in the construction of a road between the two above-mentioned cities, thus providing employment for the flood victims. The REVIEW has before it a copy of the report on the projected road by Messrs. Kyle & White, engineers, who were accompanied in their tour of inspection by Mr. J. Bailey, Professor of Nanking University, whose name is identified with the Purple Mountain colonization scheme at Nanking, and who will supervise the construction work in connection with the building of the Peking-Tientsin highway. The engineers have divided their report into three sections, with Peking, Tungchow, Yangtsun, and Tientsin, as the dividing points. The distance from Peking to Tungchow is fourteen miles, and this is the section that is being built first; in fact it is not yet certain whether the remaining two sections will be built for some years to come. The road will start from the Chinhomen (gate) of Peking and follow the old stone slab road which was built several hundred years ago, presumably to transport freight from Tungchow to Peking. The stone road ends near the center of the city of Tungchow, and a new road will have to be built to the railway station. The total cost of the section is estimated at $6,000 per mile, or a total of $87,256 between Peking and Tungchow.

The following points of the construction have been practically decided upon: From the Chinhomen (about 7/8 mile) to the last Pailu, the macadam will be placed on top of the earth filling

that has already been made, with the exception that the earth now in place will be levelled down to cover the whole street. The macadam will be 15 feet wide and 7 inches thick, with 5 feet width of stone slabs on each side and a 5 feet earth shoulder outside of the slabs. There are some granite stone slabs on this section that have to be removed, and as it is the object to build the road as economically as possible, these slabs are to be broken up and used for the macadam or side stones.

From the last named point to the stone bridge at Mile ¾, (a distance of about ¼ mile), the granite slabs are all in place, with a lime mortar concrete foundation, about 16 inches thick. It was decided to take up the slabs, select the best ones, and pile them on the side of the road, to be used for other purposes by the city of Peking. The others will be broken up and used on the road for macadam and side stones. This section of the road will be about 30 feet wide, with a granite slab 5 feet wide on either side, and 10 feet of macadam 7 inches thick with a crown of 5 inches in the center. The above will be placed on the 16 inch concrete slab, which is now in place. The stone bridge will be lowered about 3 feet to improve the grade. This will be an inexpensive improvement. From the stone bridge at Mile ¾ to Mile 5, a distance of 4¼ miles, the old granite slab road will be utilized to its fullest extent to make the macadam road. The present road is composed of a top course of granite slabs about 14 inches thick, lying on a 14 to 16 inch lime mortar concrete foundation and originally had a granite slab on the edge of the road, which is now gone in a great many places. The road inside of the edge slabs is about 20 feet wide, with a 5 foot earth shoulder on each side, thus making the new road 30 feet wide; the shoulders will have a slope of 1 ½ horizontal to 1 vertical, and average about 5 feet high. The foundation, in some places, has been undermined and broken off and will have to be replaced with lime mortar, 1 foot thick.

There are a great many small curves and kinks in the alignment, but hardly any material changes are to be made, as the work would be too expensive. The grade of the present road is also good and is not to be changed; the drainage cannot be materially improved, excepting that in a few places the longitudinal ditch can be opened up and a few culverts put in to equalize the water on each side. The engineers are of the opinion that these drainage items can be done after the macadam is broken and slabs removed, and a line of levels run to correct the drainage. They also recommend that the work be done by piece work if practical to do so, as it is a much cheaper method, and easier to watch.

The few details given above of the method of construction will be sufficient for the average reader, who, we presume, will be more interested in some day taking a drive over the road than in knowing exactly how each bit of stone and dirt was placed into position. It is interesting to note, however, that about one mile west of Tungchow the road will cross the old canal on a stone arched bridge fortyfive feet wide and four hundred feet long (with the approaches.) The bridge is in a very good state of preservation and is about seven hundred years old. The engineers also mention that probably some right of way will be required to get material for the earth at some points.

For the benefit particularly of engineers in America we give below the detailed figures for building the last four-mile section into Tungchow with 16 ft. macadam, 3 ft. earth shoulders.

3 miles earth shoulder at $1,260	$ 3,780
3 miles foundation earth rolled at $200	600
3 miles placing stone slabs at $800	2,400
3 miles dressing slabs at $250	750
3 miles removing excess stone at $200	600
3 miles completing foundation at $1,500	4,500
4 culverts at $100	400
3 Farm approaches at $500	1,500
3 miles macadam at $1,008	3,024
½ mile foundation earth rolled at $300	150
½ mile placing stone slabs at $700	350
½ mile dressing stone slabs at $200	100
½ mile removing stone slabs at $100	50
2 culverts at $100	200
½ mile macadam at $1,750	875
½ mile new road at $5,099	2,550
	$21,829
Add 5% for overhead charges and 5% for contingencies,	2,183
Total cost 4 miles at $6,003	$24,012

Shantung Cabbage

The Review is indebted to an esteemed woman correspondent at Taichow, Shantung, for this sketch on the Shantung cabbage, which does not grow to a head as American cabbage does, but sprouts more to the shape of lettuce. The Chinese name for it is "Peh Tsai." It is, for the resident in China, a somewhat humorous circumstance to note that the American seed houses, who have introduced this vegetable into the United States during the past few years, refer to it as the "new" cabbage. "Peh Tsai" has been raised in China from time immemorial—for centuries before America ever existed.

IT was at a delightful dinner in Shanghai that the hostess introduced a special dish with the remark: "These are Shantung cabbages, we always get these when we want something extra nice." We who were at home among the cabbage patches of Shantung sat up and took notice. We ourselves were well acquainted with the superior merit of this product, but had not known that it was a metropolitan favorite.

The making of cabbage at once became a matter of interest. You may have eaten cabbage in Scotland or America, in Holland or even those "made in Germany" but all who eat Shantung cabbage declare there is none like it. The American variety always needs an apology for the "fragrance" in cooking and is likely to leave a reminder in the form of indigestion. Shantung cabbage is for the most part without both of these characteristics. From its outer headed leaves to the depths of its golden white heart it is succulent and delicately flavored. The heads average about five catties or seven pounds.

The careful housekeeper does not need Mr. Hoover to tell her that the outer portion will make a substantial "boiled dish" for today, the water in which it is boiled a good stock for soup tomorrow, and the heart a dainty and delicious salad for another serving. A high authority on food values gives the analysis of cabbage as follows: Water 90.6 per cent., albumin, 1.8; fat 0.5; starch and dextrine, 5.8; mineral salts, 0.8; woody fibre 0.5. The percentage of nutriment is large in comparison with other green vegetables. If this is true of cabbage grown in western lands those of China must rank higher. Cabbage forms a large part of the diet of the Shantung people and they are the giants of the East. If the cabbage is cooked in Shantung the housekeeper will sigh in vain for good American bacon to accompany it. But from the point of view of digestion, cabbage is probably best without meat, and butter cream or vegetable oils take its place very well. It goes without saying that the foreign housewife does not use Chinese bacon. Having met Shantung pork walking the roads and streets you never wish to meet it at the table.

Having become interested indoors in Shantung cabbage it is good to look out of doors and see it grow. Our neighbor's land has rested a month between millet harvest and cabbage planting. The Chinese garden calendar is inexorable. There is a fixed day for the beginning and end of every planting. No gardener would defy fate by failing to observe this. On the proper day in early August the rich dark soil is forked up and carefully prepared in long, low-lying beds, each bed dyked with little banks of soil. If rain has not been sufficient the well in the middle of the cabbage patch is used for irrigation. After mellowing a day or two, the beds are opened in long rows by one workman, a second follows putting in the seed by hand, and a third puts in powdered bean cake as a fertilizer. With low stooping step he sows the fertilizer almost as regularly as could be done with a machine. Here, in the bean-cake, is found the secret of Shantung cabbage. Only with a liberal use of this are best results obtained. I think to make my two rows on this side of the wall less expensive by using less bean-cake; result my cabbage will not do to compare with my neighbor's! A whole article might he written on the value of bean-cake as a fertilizer. Indeed so much is being written that the humble soya bean now finds itself very much in the limelight.

My neighbor's cabbages are up in an incredibly short time and grow like magic. Soon the pretty green spots seem to unite. The thinning process now begins and from the long rows huge hampers are daily filled and go to market. This young cabbage makes an exellent boiled salad. In a few weeks the heads of cabbage stand alone with just enough room between for growth. Whenever rain is lacking the well does its duty. Day and night we hear its rough flutter and thud, and the cool flush of water which takes life and growth and flavor to the long rows of ruffled green. If this first secret of Shantung cabbage is bean-cake the second is water; just enough water and not too much. If the rainy season is too long and heavy the finest crop of cabbage will grow soggy and yellow. This too is guarded against by the careful farmer by opening his little dykes and draining off the water in flood times. Worms as well as man like cabbage and there is a season when all hands from grandfather to five-year's-old are busy fighting this pest.

Other marauders too are feared, and a species of wigwam appears on the edge of the cabbage patch in order that the owner may protect his crop from thieves or evil wishers who might take or destroy his vegetables at night. This hut is made of corn stalks and covered with earth and grass. It is only large enough for one man to sit or lie in. It is quite different from the summer watch-tower of the farmer, which is a wooden bedstead covered over with a straw mat, like a prairie wagon. The cabbage lodge is made to protect from cold, the mat-covered watching place is intended to be cool and serves through the crops of cucumber, wheat, millet, corn, and beans.

The mud hut is occupied chiefly at night. The mat seat must hold a watcher from daylight to dark as well as in the night. The day work is done by women and children, and consists of moving arms, flopping garments and screeching voices to drive away the birds which would soon destroy a crop if left to themselves. For the children it is quite a picnic to play in the mat-seat, to pretend they are house-keeping inside, or it may be they are going on a long journey in a Shentsi. For the woman it is at least a rest for her little pinched feet. But her hands are never idle. With awl and twine she punches and draws, and draws and punches to

make the sole of the hard little shoe which must stand on the length of the palm of her hand; perhaps her own shoe or a shoe for her child. When these are done she may still go on making shoe soles for the market. Or she may spend the time in plaiting straw braid; either occupation will make enough in a day to "fill her mouth."

One wonders what a Chinese farmer's wife thinks of as she sits all day in the sun; no art, no music, no literature in the background of her mind — no travel beyond her mother-in law's gate, no religion but one of fear, no friendships, no hope except to become herself a mother-in-law; the one seat of power she knows. Who would not think it a privilege as well as a duty to let some light into her darkened mind, to plant a seed of hope in her sad heart! But the cabbages are essentially a man's job. When heavy frosts have seasoned and sweetened the crop the farmer "slays" them one by one. They may now lie in long lines like billows of white and green, while a house is being prepared for them. A large square is dug out in the ground a depth of several feet below the surface. Supports and rafters are set up and cornstalks laid over to form walls and roof, which are covered with earth—the whole six feet or more above ground. Holes are made at regular spaces in the roof to furnish ventilation. Here the cabbage, stripped of outer leaves, are kept through the winter. On sunny days they are taken out and sunned. When prices have reached their best the farmer takes his product to the local market or to a sea-port town, whence they find their way to the great cities. Locally the price per pound is about three-fourths of a Mexican cent.

The Chinese mow produces about twelve hundred heads of cabbage—this would be about seven thousand two hundred to the English acre. When the superior flavor and desirable qualities of Shantung cabbage are more widely known the demand for them will doubtless widen, and the farmer will want more for a crop which requires such careful attention from start to finish.

Japanese Christian Gets Jail Sentence

As the result of a decision in the Supreme Court in Tokio, Daikichiro Tagawa, a prominent Japanese Christian and former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Justice, has been adjudged guilty of *lese-majeste*. In an article written for the *Rikken Seinen* (Constitutional Youth) Mr. Tagawa made reference to the genro and their relations to the Imperial household. The Supreme Court decision convicted Mr. Tagawa on three separate counts, giving him a sentence which totaled five months' imprisonment and Yen 100 in fines. The accused was also found guilty in both lower courts, but with no division of the charge against him.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

December 27. Admiral Jellicoe is superseded as British First Sea Lord by Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, and as a result a more aggressive war on U boats is expected to be inaugurated.—Minor artillery duels occur north of St. Quentin.

December 28. British troops severely defeat Turkish troops north of Jerusalem on a nine-mile front.

December 29. Reports from Amsterdam show that the movement of German troops westward continues with redoubled intensity; all passenger and goods traffic on the railways in Germany has been suspended.

December 30. Announcement is made that the Russo-German Conference at Brest Litovsk has come to an agreement whereby there shall be reciprocal liberation of captive soldiers; the way is also open for the resumption of commercial relations.

December 31. The Germans make slight gains on Welsh Ridge, after a bitter hand-to-hand engagement.

January 1. The Russian Delegation to the Brest-Litovsk Conference returns to Petrograd. They state that the Germans have expressed their readiness to evacuate White Russia, but decline to withraw their troops from Riga, Libau and other similar bases except in the event of a general peace.—— French troops in Italy retake Monte Tomba and Monfenera.

January 2. The British Admiralty's report shows 18 ships over and 3 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.

CHINA

January 2. China's intention to assert itself in North Manchuria is evidenced by the appointment of Kuo Shang-hsi as President of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, thereby reviving the Chinese right to participate in the affairs of the railway, held in abeyance since 1900.

GENERAL

December 27. M. Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that France is unmoved by the German peace offers, and that the Kaiser must first make reparation. In America the silence of Germany as regards Alsace Lorraine is commented upon.

December 29. The U. S. Government takes control of 250,000 miles of railway.

December 30. An earthquake practically destroys the city of Guatemala; 125,000 people are homeless.

December 31. The London *Daily News* publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Petrograd, who had just returned to that city after a three months tour in Russia, stating that the Bolsheviki Government is extremely efficient, energetic, and decisive; it is denied that the Bolsheviki party is refusing to allow the opening of a Constituent Assembly, the real reason for the delay being that only 391 out of 800 delegates have been elected. This is the first pronouncement of any English newspaper in favor of the Bolshevikis.

January 1. The Lobby correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* states that British Government circles recognize the proposals made at Brest-Litovsk as indicating a new temper of the Central Powers and constituting a grave new fact of which official recognizance must be taken. Already Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy are exchanging views, and a clear statement of the war aims of the Allies may at the very least be expected.—— Mr. Ransome, the *Daily News* correspondent at Petrograd, wires that unless the Allies move in the matter of the Brest-Litovsk proposals it seems possible that the Germans will ask the Russians to help them in forcing the Russian terms of peace on the Allies. "The only chance of defeating the German designs for enslaving Russia is for the Allies to publish terms approximating the Russian terms and by participating in the next conference.

January 2. The Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* states that the whole Cossack population in the Don Valley, including the women, have been mobilized for civil war. Thousands of officers formerly belonging to the regular army have joined General Kaledin, who has formed a corps of 20,000 of them. The Cossacks have occupied Alexandrovsk and Orenburg without resistance. The despatch of coal to Northern Russia has ceased.

America

Andrew Carnegie celebrated his 82nd birthday November 25 quietly at his home in East Ninety-first Street, New York. Mr. Carnegie enjoys good health.

At Mineola, Long Island, beginning of last month, Mrs. De Saulles was acquitted by a jury on the charge of murdering her husband. Mrs. De Saulles had obtained a divorce from her husband, naming Joan Sawyer as co-respondent some time ago, the husband being given charge of the child for a part of the year. She went to her husband's home to ask for the child, and when refused drew a revolver and shot him, inflicting wounds from which he died shortly afterwards. "Jack" De Saulles was a former Yale football star and his wife was a Chilean heiress.

The Library War Council, which recently started a campaign to raise $1,000,000 to provide books and other reading matter for soldiers and sailors, announced November 29 that a total of $1,100,000 had been pledged and collected, $320,000 of which was donated by the Carnegie Corporation for library buildings at camps and cantonments in this country. The contracts for these buildings were signed on Oct. 12, and the regular army contractors already at the camps began work practically at once. Librarians, some of them volunteer workers, are now in many camps organizing library systems, and reports indicate an overwhelming demand for books from the soldiers.

Dr. T. Iyenaga, head of the Far Eastern News Bureau, and looked upon as an authority on Japanese policy, although he does not claim to speak officially, in answer to questions put by the *C. S. Monitor* Bureau in New York, recently said that the policy of the United States with regard to China had always been too sentimental, for China had proved by her inability to maintain stable conditions within her borders, that what she needed was to be made to stand on her own feet. When asked, in the light of the Lansing-Ishii notes, why does not Japan give Kiaochow to China now, Dr. Iyenaga admitted that Japan was holding Kiaochow in trust, and he had every reason to believe that at the close of the war she would give it back to China, for Japan always kept her pledges, but it would not be wise at all to give it back now. Dr. Iyenaga said at first, "If we gave it back today, China would lose it to-morrow." But upon being asked to specify what he meant by that, considering that there was only a slight possibility of Germany's being able in this war to take Kiaochow again, he pointed again to the instability of China's interior political conditions, and intimated that she was not ready to take care of Kiaochow herself. Dr. Iyenaga also made it quite plain that he does not believe the Allies realize the seriousness of the task ahead of them in defeating Germany.

Men and Events

James Maguire, Oriental representative of Armour & Co. meat packers of Chicago, arrived at Yokohama by the s.s. Tenyo Maru last week. Mr. Maguire will go to Bombay.

The death of C. S. Garton, a young American in the employ of H. E. Arnhold Bros. & Co., occurred from smallpox at the Shanghai Isolation Hospital early during the week. The remains were cremated.

The French Consular Agent and two other Frenchmen at Irkutsk were murdered by the Red Guards in the course of a conflict which occurred last week between them and the Cadets and the Cossacks.

Viscount Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister, gave a luncheon party at his official residence December 27 in honor of John F. Stevens, chief of the American Railway Commission to Russia, who is now in Yokohama.

A. W. Sorms, the German charged with embezzling funds from the Chinese Customs Service in which he was employed at the time, was acquitted at a hearing at the Shanghai Mixed Court held December 29. The case was heard before the Japanese Asssessor, Mr. Hayashida.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Donahue of San Francisco arrived in Yokohama recently on a several months' trip through the Far East. Mr. Donahue is president of the Occidental Supply Company of San Francisco and New York, which is doing a large trade with Japan and China.

Mr. Zumoto, the editor of the *Herald of Asia*, Tokio, and a member of the Japanese House of Representatives, has recently become a member of the Seiyukai (political) party, the introduction having been made by Mr. Ooka, chairman of the House of Representatives.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway resumed from the first of the year 1918, its old schedule, which had been interrupted as a result of the floods in North China; the principal daily train leaves Shanghai north at 7:55 a.m., making the connection with the mail train for Pukow at Tientsin 3:30 p.m.

In the U. S. Court for China January 4 before the Hon. C. S. Lobingier (Judge) the trial was started of a Filipino named Pablo Sonico on a charge of manslaughter. Major C. P. Holcomb (District Attorney) appeared to prosecute and accused was defended by M. L. Heen.

Thus *The Japan Advertiser* (*Tokio*):—"Not the least ironical item in the present plight of Russia is that

the nationals of the once powerful Muscovite nation are forced to rely for the safety of their lives and property on the protection of soldiers of China. O Tempora! O Mores!"

The case in which two Chinese were charged with putting arsenic in the rice of eleven actors and actresses employed at the New World, with intent to cause their deaths, has been concluded in the Shanghai Mixed Court. Accused were discharged without being called on to put forward their defence.

Earl B. Rose, Clerk of the United States Court for China, has resigned in order to devote his full time to the practice of law in Shanghai. Recently Mr. Rose became associated with the American law firm which is now known as Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose. Paul McRae, Marshal of the Court, has been appointed Acting Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Rose.

The Rev. Harry W. Luce, who was formerly connected with the Shantung Christian University and is now Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Education Association, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel next Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. J. F. Rawlinson will sing. The following Sunday, Judge Charles S. Lobinger of the U. S. Court for China will address the Song Service on the "Taking of Jerusalem."

The usual annual notification signed by the fifteen Consuls who constitute the Consular Body at Shanghai was issued January 1 to the effect that the election of Municipal Councillors would take place Thursday and Friday, January 17-18. Nomination papers of proposed candidates for the Council should be returned to the Council room not latter than 4 p.m. Thursday, January 10.

The German subject, Sinnecker, who was imprisoned for several days some time back until he agreed to register in accordance with the Municipal Notification, was again brought up at the Shanghai Mixed Court, January 7, for failing to report himself at the Hongkew Police Station as required under the conditions of the permit. Sinnecker's defense was that his physical condition was such that he was physically unfit to go out doors. The Court imposed a fine of $100 or in the alternative a month's imprisonment.

Clyde Goodrich, manager of the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, died Thursday afternoon at the Victoria Nursing Home after an illness of about six weeks from para-typhoid fever with complications. Mr. Goodrich was 26 years old and was a native of California. He has been in the Far East for a number of years and before coming to Shanghai was assistant manager of the Grand Hotel in Yokohama. He was a member of the Masonic Order. Cremation took place Friday afternoon in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel.

Finding it impossible to co-operate with the Bolsheviki authorities, the 316 American engineers who landed at Vladivostok, December 15, received orders from Washington to proceed to Japan, where they are now awaiting further orders from the American Government. The American engineers reached Vladivostok aboard the transport Thomas. They were to have departed for important Siberian cities to start work along lines planned by John F. Stevens, chief of the American Railway Commission to Russia, who is now in Yokohama, having arrived from Petrograd last week.

A German named Fritz Bleifus, a former resident of the Bluff at Yokohama, was charged at the Shanghai Mixed Court yesterday with being a subject of a nation at war with China and entering the Chinese Republic without permission of the Chinese Government. K. E. Newman, who appeared for the police, said the accused arrived in Shanghai at 11 p.m. on the 29th ulto. by a Japanese steamer. Interviewed by Det.-Sergt Givens he admitted that he was a German subject. It appeared that accused had been unofficially deported from Japan, and the court ordered that he be handed over to the Chinese Military Governor.

Various guilds in Shanghai recently addressed a telegram to the Department of Communications, as well as that of Agriculture and Commerce, at Peking and also to the Tuchuns and the Civil Governors of Anhui, Shantung, Kiangsu and Chihli, to the effect that in the past three months owing to the want of freight cars on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway all classes of cargo, especially produce, have been neglected to be transported; cargo thus detained had reached a value of about Taels 10,000,000 and as a consequence businessmen in Shanghai, especially provision merchants, have suffered, and the people are suffering from the dearth of cereals. The Shanghai guilds urge that measures be taken immediately to get the goods carried to Shanghai.

The annual banquet of the American Association of North China will be held in Peking on January 11 at the Wagons-Lits Hotel. The American Association of North China has a membership of nearly 100, composed of the American officials at Peking and the managers and employes of the various American firms, educational, medical and missionary organizations, in that territory. One important phase of the activities of the organization in the past year has been the publication of an "American News Bulletin," or monthly newspaper containing news items regarding the activities of the members and of Americans in general in North China. The publication started as a two page sheet, but has grown until the latest issue contains eight pages.

The case in which H. D. Rodger, a member of the American Bar, sued a Chinese interpreter for slander in connection with the division of the proceeds of an award at the last meeting of the Shanghai Race Club,

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was continued during the week at the Shanghai Mixed Court. The next sitting of the Court is announced to take place January 14. The interpreter in his evidence stated that he had never suggested that Mr. Rodger had "done" him out of any money nor had he said anything which meant that; he had never suggested there was anything improper in Mr. Rodger's conduct, and had never intended to suggest anything.

The Chinese press of Shanghai reports that Wang Shih chen, the Premier, wired to Tsen Chun-hsuan on December 31, asking him to effect the unity of the State as there are many difficult foreign affairs and also it is asked to persuade Tang Yen-hai to take up the post of Civil Governor and acting Tuchun of Honan. To this Tsen Chun-hsuan replied to the effect that the south western provinces have no ambition at all, but they simply ask the Peking Authorities to respect laws with sincerity and if the Central Government will meet them with sincerity and restore all the affairs in accordance with the existing law with peaceful motives there will be no difficulty. He is quite willing to effect peace for the Central Government if the Government will agree to this.

The Chinese papers publish a lengthy telegram of the military officers of the allied forces of Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi in Hunan including Tang Hao-ming, Chen Chien and others, showing their determination to fight out their principle to restore the Republic under legal administration. They declare that the Central Government does not show its sincerity, as in Yochow full preparations to fight are being made and also measures are being taken to attack Hunan through Kiangsi, and Lung Chi-kwang is still trying to attack Canton, Tuan Chi-kwei, "one of the remnants of the criminals of the monarchical movements of the Yuan regime" having been appointed the Minister of the Army and Tuan Chi-jui having been appointed to an important post, and moreover Generals Tsao and Chang having been appointed to command forces to oppress the south western provinces. The telegram goes on to say that if the government continues the policy of military despotism the state will never be saved; to save the state it is necessary to fight for the restoration of the fundamental law of the State.

The mission station of the Swedish Mongol Mission at Hollungossa, about ninety miles north of Kalgan, was robbed middle of last month. J. Eriksen was alone at the time, his colleague, M. Johansson, being in Kalgan. Seventeen robbers attacked the station and as resistance was futile they took away whatever they wanted. The loss includes two horses, two guns, two revolvers, underwear, clothing, boots, field glasses and over $100 in silver. The robbers tried to kill the Mongol teacher at the Mission but their gun missed fire twice. Then they were persuaded that the man did not know all that was in the possession of the foreigner and that the teacher had not deliberately misinformed them. Mr. Eriksen persuaded the men not to go to Tabol, the ranch home of F. A. Larsen, where there was a lady of the same mission at work. The loss totals about seven hundred dollars. The authorities in Kalgan have been informed of the matter. Judging from previous inactivity the missionaries in that district may have to protect themselves unless the authorities have a change of heart. Mongols are daily appearing at the mission station with stories of their suffering from robbers. Many are tortured with red hot irons to get them to confess to hidden wealth.

Business firms and agencies in Shanghai and other parts of China can do a great deal in the promotion of better relations between China and the rest of the world by sending a subscription for MILLARD'S REVIEW to their home offices in America or Europe.

Preparations to Stamp Out Plague in Mongolia

Towards the latter part of December reports began to come through from Saratsi, which is under Shansi government but really in Mongolia, to the effect that an epidemic had broken out there, which was believed to be plague. The symptoms closely agree with those of the pneumonic plague which was prevalent in North Manchuria in the winter of 1911-1912. The sufferer has first a headache, a dry cough with some spitting of blood, and afterwards vomiting. There is no pain with the attack but it is all over, fatally, in two or at most three days.

The Ministry of the Interior has acted promptly in the matter, instructing the Tartar General of the district, General Tsai, to organise a commission to prevent any extension of the area affected. What General Tsai knows about the prevention of the spread of epidemic disease could probably be encompassed in a very small book, and the Ministry is not contenting itself with leaving things to him but has instructed Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who rendered such distinguished service by stopping the Southward movement of plague in 1911-1912 and who has since that date been at the head of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, to proceed at once to the affected area and take the necessary measures for stamping out the scourge.

The missionaries at and near Saratsi are doing what they can to prevent the spread of the disease and are also doing what they can to prevent its further ravages in the already affected area; but they are very shorthanded, and they have telegraphed to Roger S. Greene, Director of the China Medical Board, for help, or failing that, advice. There is grave danger lest the people fleeing in terror from the affected area may carry the plague with them, and to prevent this the Chinese authorities are exercising strict control over the most likely route that they will take—the Peking-Kalgan-Suiyuan Railway, the railhead of which is not very far from the Saratsi district. All available qualified Chinese medical men are being made use of in the combat against the terror and foreign help will also be sought if the force at the Government's

disposal is not, in the opinion of Dr. Wu, adequate to deal with the situation. It appears that in this region, where foreign missionaries are comparatively few in number, there does not happen to be a qualified medical missionary, so that it was some time before the foreigners on the spot realised what was the nature of the epidemic that had broken out. Once the nature of the disease was suspected and the authorities informed, these have wasted no time in putting preventive and suppressive measures in operation. —*Peking Correspondent of The China Press.*

Americans in China to Stay on the "Firing Line of Commerce"

Americans in China have been ordered to stay on the firing line of commerce and not rush to enlist or offer their services as soldiers unless they are called to do so, according to a memorandum received by President W. A. Burns of the American Chamber of Commerce of China Jaunary 3. This order comes from Washington. In this connection it is interesting to note the gist of a conversation between Secretary of War Baker and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce on this subject as follows:

"We both concur in saying that Americans engaged in business in China are serving their country well when so doing, and that we feel it to be their duty to continue at their posts of commercial service until they are required by the military army, of which latter necessity, should it arise, due notice will be given."

"The Attache is right in stating that Americans engaged in their country's commerce in China are 'filling an honorable and useful service in connection with their country's interests abroad.' They may rest assured that the work they are doing is of a patriotic and helpful character and is valued as such. When they are needed for military duty, the call will be sent to them."

The above-mentioned memorandum was forwarded to the Chamber through Commercial Attache Arnold to whom was sent the original request for information as to the proper procedure for Americans of military age in China. So many desired to offer their services that the business houses would have been seriously handicapped through the loss of many of their most efficient assistants. The response of the secretaries of War and Commerce is in effect an order to Americans to stay at their commercial posts until they are definitely called to the colors.

Y. M. C. A. Drive Nets 1,025 Members

The Young Men's Christian Association has obtained 1,025 members and $13,853 in fees collected during the membership campaign in the last four weeks. Soong Han-chang, manager of the bank of China and captain of the victorious team, won the first prize for having obtained the greatest number of members. The address given by General Pak Li-wu at the rally was confined to the history of the Chinese Republic for the past six years to the present outlook. He attributed much of the turmoil and confusion to the ignorance of the masses regarding the inherent duty and responsibility of a citizen in a democracy. As an effective panacea for the evil of the time he suggested the Christian Church and Y. M. C. A. as agencies to help men imbibe and foster pure ideals and principles for guidance in their daily affairs.

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Minstrel Show for Washington's Birthday

The Minstrel Show to be given by the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on Washington's Birthday and the day following, Feb. 22 and 23, will meet for rehearsals every Monday night during January and twice a week thereafter until the opening performance. The try-outs for the cast have produced ten funny "end men," from which eight will be chosen. George Fitch is to be interlocutor. The first half of the show is to be a minstrel with songs, jokes and negro wit, while the second half will be a vaudeville program of songs, dances, and burlesque on "Anthony and Celopatra." The entire proceeds of the ministrels are to be given to the Allied War Relief Funds and local charities, a number of Shanghai business houses have agreed to meet the necessary expenses. The executive committee and staff that has charge of the entertainment is composed of Consul-General Sammons, honorary chairman, Messrs. W. E. Sauer, chairman; A. H. Swan, R. K. Hykes, A. Q. Adamson, G. A. Fitch, A. S. Glenby, G. J. Petrocelli, E. Strassman, J. B. Powell and Arthur Israel.

Women's Work

American War Relief Meeting

More than 200 American women attended the special meeting called by the American War Relief Association at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Thursday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Mrs. Fred R. Sites called the roll as the first business of the meeting and Mrs. W. L. Merriman presided. Mr. C. B. Thompson, the efficiency expert, pointed out several phases of a well organized War Relief Association. In the course of his address he told how very important and necessary it is for the women to devote their time to the men at the front. Nations need men, but it also needs the co-operation, inspiration and united effort. Men play a great part in the actual fighting but the operation of a machine in addition to the needle and the power behind it are representatives of power at this time. The needle has no conscience, feelings or mind, and when broken is thrown away, but the men behind the lines are human beings and have all of those things. The speaker read several letters received from the front which showed the sufferings of the men and how badly they need the dressings and bandages. A letter from Dr. Geo. Barnett told how the men patients sometimes go in for the fourth or fifth operation.

The psychology of these men is very interesting. It isn't all fighting, as there are times for thinking and talking. On these occasions they are reminded of home and the letters sent them by their loved ones. The usual letter tells how the women are mourning, while another tells of the wonderful hero he is. A more important occupation or more interesting letter would be in telling about the number of bandages rolled or the work accomplished in the different War Relief Associations. France, England, America and Germany, have such organizations and they are playing a great part in the relief of the sufferers. A report of the Woman's Exchange was read from Mrs. C. L. Blake, who has sent in her resignation as chairman of the Exchange as she is sailing for New York the last of this month. Since the opening of the Exchange on December 14, they have on hand $1,382.10. Mrs. J. Young Allen spoke briefly upon the necessity for economy. Applications for the organization of a Red Cross have been sent to the headquarters at Washington through the Legation at Peking.

War Relief Work in Tokio

The Tokio Amateur Dramatic Club cleared Yen 1,700 for the French Red Cross Fund. Two performances were given of the play "You Never Can Tell" in the theatre. The Society for the Relief of the Women and Children of Invaded countries announced Yen 1,551.80 for the relief in invaded countries. The Christmas "Envelop of Mercy" of the Society included donations for the sufferers.

A Mormon Palace to be Used for Red Cross

The home of the eighteenth and favorite wife of Brigham Young, Amelia Palace, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been turned over to the executive committee of the Red Cross of Utah to be used as headquarters and workrooms. The use of the palace was donated during the war by its owner, Col. Edwin F. Holmes of New York.

Miss Pershing in France

Miss Gertrude Pershing of Denver Colorado, a sister of General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, left Denver on November 23, for France, where she will be at the head of 2,000 nurses who will be attached to the American Army Hospital service. Miss Pershing is a graduate nurse and has been in charge of the nurses at the Oakes Home in Denver.

Boston Tea Party

The Boston Tea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have revived the old Boston Tea Party and have decided to "dump the tea overboard." This chapter is going to omit its usual teas during the year and to donate the money saved to the war relief funds.

Red Cross Work in Peking

Approximately $2,800 was realized from the "The Dansant" given at the American Legation on December 7, by the American Red Cross.

American Woman's Club

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai, will be Library Day at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, January 8, 1918. The Literary Sections of this club postponed all meetings until after the holidays.

W. C. T. U. Meeting

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Shanghai gave the third of a series of talks on the social evil at the Union Church on Thursday January 3, at 5.30 p.m. Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy gave an address on "Our Changed Attitude Towards the Social Evil." A reconstruction of the whole social life of the community must be brought about, the speaker said in order to have, less glitter, censoring of all amusement, supervision of places where girls work, care in dress,

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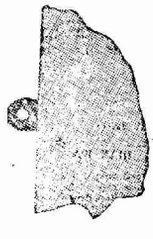

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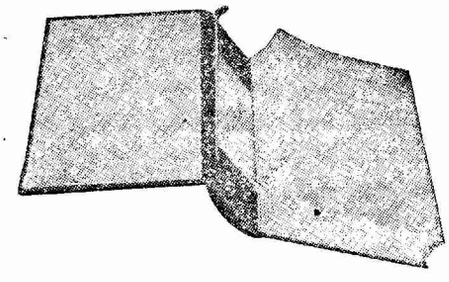

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

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living wages, no children under age in the factories, widows pensions, and seasonal labor done away with altogether. Lady Fraser presided at the meeting. Copies of the papers given at the previous meetings on the hygienic and economic aspect of the subject were given out at the door.

Women and Events

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York, who is now in charge of the eastern service in France of the American Red Cross has received the gold medal of the French Foreign Office, which is bestowed for acts of great devotion.

The recent election in Stockholm resulted in the choice of two women to become members of the town council.

By the recent War Time Elections Acts about 500,000 Canadian women who are mothers, wives or other near relatives of men in the military service, have been granted the right to vote.

Two million women in New York will be entitled to vote in the elections next year.

Red Cross work has been taken up at the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, Conn. 100 patients are engaged in labor and are now busily knitting sweaters, rolling bandages and doing similiar work.

Correspondence

The Deportation of Dr. Gilbert Reid

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

The editorial comments of the REVIEW on the matter of the deportation of Dr. Reid are a fair statement of the facts, and doubtless unobjectionable to Dr. Reid and his friends. There, we think, the matter should have rested. In printing the scurrilous article from the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the Review gives its own endorsement to the article, and further, publicity in America, which it could not otherwise have obtained.

It has always been a matter of honor and chivalry among Americans, never to "hit a man when he is down." Dr. Gilbert Reid is "down"; the Giles article strikes a man down and defenceless. That man is an American whatever his faults and foibles may be.

However much Americans may disagree with Dr. Reid, it does not in the least detract from their ideas of fair play. Those who are familiar with politics and international diplomacy in China, know well the influences which brought about the deportation of Dr. Reid. They were neither Chinese nor American. The same influences would have brought about the deportation of the Senior Editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW in 1914 and 1915 had they been powerful enough at that time.

I know neither Dr. Reid nor Mr. Giles personally. Dr. Reid is an American, Mr. Giles may be, but from the orthography of the last word in his article as quoted by the REVIEW, I infer that he is not. If he is not, then in all fairness, the article should not go to America as the opinion of a fellow countryman.

Coming as the request for Dr. Reid's deportation did, from the Chinese Government, the American authorities could do nothing but comply.

But, in another column of the REVIEW, under the caption, "General Tuan Chi-jui's New Job," I find quoted from the "Peking Correspondence to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*," possibly Mr. Giles again, a rather caustic comment on the President of China, from which I quote the following.—"After having brought about the downfall of Tuan Chi-jui it must be gall and wormwood to him (the President) to have to almost beg him to come into the Government service again, while the fact that he was party to the action of the Government troops on the Hunan and Szechuen fronts in laying down their arms and thus permitting the rebels to advance into the province of Hupeh must be equally galling to him for he is now compelled to back the arrangements being made by the northern Military Governors to resist by force of arms the onward march of the invaders." We imagine that this is about as offensive to the President of China and about as discourteous as anything that Dr. Reid has said or done.

Suppose that the Chinese Government should ask for the deportation of the writer of that paragraph, I take it that the Government of such national could not refuse the request in view of the precedent set in the Reid case. However that is "a horse of another color." My objection is to the REVIEW, an American periodical, quoting an article which assails a defenceless fellow American.

Yours for American rights and American fair play even in China.

B.

Music and the Human Heart

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Music is Nature's free gift and is the common property of nations, or races, or classes. The knowledge of it is a beautiful science for all hearts that can love.

The Italian barcarolle is famous in every mind that knows music. The Spanish waltz is particularly Iberian. The schottische has something to do with the Scots. The polka comes abroad from the Bohemian home. The march—even the song that accompanies it and consequently is called the marching song—is of course common to all persons who have only a pair of, and not four, legs. Every civilised country has its own national anthem.

The nine Muses are ideal goddesses of man, and so are present everywhere and all the time as well that he lives, and afford most voluntarily all sorts of delicious spells for all occasions in society. From elaborate pieces of opera, etc., down to fantasias and bagatelles, what has man not to amuse himself?

And then the denizens of this terrestrial Globe of ours have all different sorts of musical instruments that their intellect can devise.

China has her own music a little akin to the Japanese, and having lived from immemorial prehistoric time, has handed down her music with the instruments peculiar to her for innumerable ages.

It is familiar to every student of Chinese or of China that Confucius once lost his taste for a trimester on account of some very sweet and exquisite music which he happened to hear, and of which the refrain had lingered so long in his large head, (for indeed a famously

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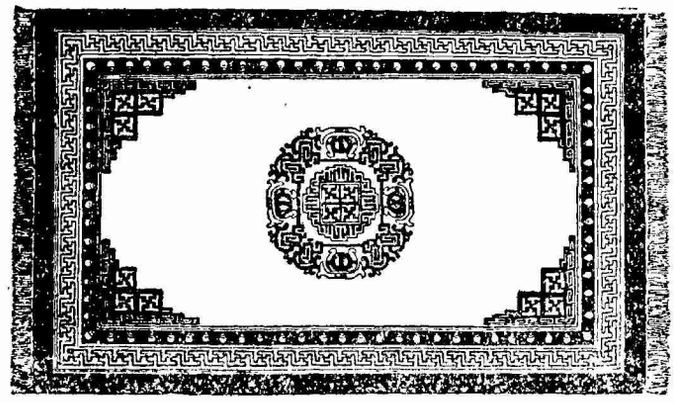

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large head he had), with obstinate reluctance to leave the brains that it had seized with its visitation through the great philosopher's ears.

A good beautiful air met with by the ears of a Chinese is the responsible cause that makes him exclaim:

"This air is all heaven's own;
Oh? how many possible times can a man
ever get a chance to hear it?"

Anybody that knows Chinese history will be able to tell that Ssu-ma Yi, renowned enemy to illustrious K'ung Ming, was once chasing the latter hotly back to the city-wall and was on the point of successfully capturing him alive. K'ung Ming fled for life into the city, purposely left wide open the gate of the city-wall, and set himself composedly to playing with easiness a serene piece of music on a stringed instrument up in his, what may be called an olden castle, wherefrom Ssu-ma Yi, on approaching the city-gate in the hot race, was suddenly struck by the calm harmonious notes which K'ung Ming was dexterously striking on the chords. "Halt!" he shouted to his own army that was following, and then added: "Here is another trap of K'ung Ming's that he has used to set for us to fall into. He is no stupid chap as we know full well by our past experience, but behold! the wise man, whose life is hunted and who is at bay, would have shut the gate against our entrance in order to muster for the final struggle. Notwithstanding, the gate is left wide open. Moreover, hearken the peaceful charming notes that he is sounding. His heart is not in the least throbbing on account of the danger of his life, because a man whose heart is troubled would not be able to play on an instrument so magnificently. Let us, my men, return, and give up the pursuit any farther."

K'ung Ming watched them turn back the heads of their horses, and resumed his flight without any loss of time, leaving his enemy a too late afterthought to resume the hunting. His enemy, while not even midway on homeward return, was told that although the music just heard was expressive of hilarity and showed no sign of confusion whatever yet the sounds of the notes seemed somewhat of a hollow nature, which might betray the city, being without any garrison, and the citadel but empty. Thereupon the chase was resumed, and the army rushed into the forlorn city, only to find the place really empty and K'ung Ming nowhere seen. Such was the remarkable result from Music's inspiration.

For the nonce leave it to other good musicians to relate the part which music played between gallant Suma Siangju and gentle Cho Wen-chun.

Suffice it to say here that a heart that loves music on its merits *ipso facto* has no room for any evil to enter and in spite of worldly adversity it is always happy.

J. B. J. Lau.
c/o Customs, Newchwang, China.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

"The Suicide of the White Race"

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

A glance at the list of names of Officers and Men Killed in Action—eighteen, nineteen, twenty to thirty years of age—indicates something of the terrible toll which this war is taking of the young and vigorous, of the men to whom the future belonged. And this is going on throughout Europe. If the war continues the toll will extend to America, thus involving the whole of the white race. While this terrible holocaust is in progress, the coloured races remain untouched. During the last fifty years the population of India has increased by some 50 per cent. When Holland took control of Java its population was about 4 millions; it is now 33 millions. China's population despite misgovernment, grows at an appalling rate. At the beginning of the Meiji era Japan's population was about 30 millions; it is now 60 millions. Thoughout the world the coloured populations are rapidly expanding, in large part as the result of the measures introduced by the white race, the reduction of deaths from disease, the elimination of famine by extension of communications, the establishment of law and order in place of anarchy. All these populations are untouched by the present world war so far as sacrifice of life is concerned. It is the life-blood of the white race that is flowing and draining the strength of the nations that have hitherto been in the fore-front of civilisation. Nor is it only the actual loss of life that must be considered, appalling as are the figures. In addition to the millions of men killed we must take into consideration the many more millions of maimed and crippled men who will have no children, while millions more will return from the war smitten with incurable diseases due to exposure. Figures are quoted by facile optimists to show that less men are killed or wounded in this war, less fall a prey to disease, than in any war of the past. This may be so, though it is scarcely borne out by the perecentage of killed and wounded among those at the front of whom one has knowledge, and we should require a much more thorough analysis of the figures than has yet been made before being convinced. But even if it were so, it has to be remembered that in no war of the past have so many men been engaged, and this consideration sweeps away all the satisfaction to be obtained from percentages and proportions.

Chinese Credit at Harbin

From The Peking Daily News

Ever since the War began China has been practically denuded of foreign troops, but foreign life and foreign property have been as secure as ever. As far as we recollect there has only been one violent death amongst foreigners that could be traced to Chinese lack of discipline, and that in the Yangtze region a few weeks ago, where the conflict between north and south was keenly raging, and bands of lawless men, under no control, either of the North, or of the South, were adopting desperate measures to secure desperate ends. In north China, especially, where there are usually quite a large number of foreign troops for the protection of foreign interests, foreign life and property have been immune from hurt.

The special circumstance of Harbin, and the general circumstance of China since the War began suggest that in other regions where it is considered necessary to station foreign troops for the protection of foreign life and property the time has come for the serious consideration of the adoption of a new policy. It is well known that the greater number of the "incidents" that from time to time cause strained relations between China and foreign Powers arise from conflicts between foreign and Chinese troops; and it would seem to follow that if the foreign troops, which it is no use denying are a constant irritant, whether

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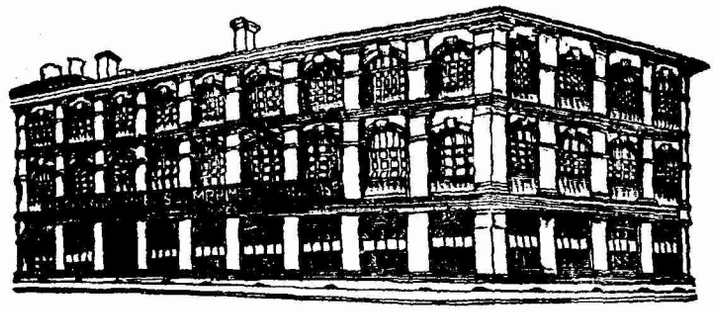

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consciously or unconsciously, were withdrawn, there would be far fewer of these incidents; and the experience of Harbin, so far, and of north China generally, seems to indicate that the withdrawal of such troops would not endanger foreign life or property.

The Coming Year in China

From the Peking Evening Times

If we are to judge the coming year in China by the last it is safe to assume that there will be changes. In the last year we have had five prime ministers, two presidents, two deliberative bodies, a monarchy and a republic, a drought and a flood, some dozens of disjointed revolutions, a declaration of war, and last but not least a plague. Some of these doubtful blessings are still with us and their future has yet to unfold itself. The war for instance opens a line for prophecy. When is China going to send an expeditionary force to Europe? The plague still has a future too. We complained the other day that the Government was taking no steps to check the ravages of the pneumonic plague on the Mongol border and to protect Chihli. We have to take it all back. The Tutung of the district of Kalgan has been ordered to advance upon the microbes and chastize them while the Suiyuan Tutung also has orders to round up all the pernicious germs under his jurisdiction and see that they do not go out marauding. Here is a field for speculation. Then there is the peace proclamation. How and when is the Government going to persuade the several factions of the south that it is "sincere"? The field is indeed large. There is before us an unparalleled opportunity for the prophetic tyro, for he can rest assured that the professional will be well content to sit back and listen and to supply all the needed data and paraphernalia of the soothsaying craft.

The Harbin Situation in Japanese Eyes

The *Chugwai Shogyo* (Tokio), commenting on the situation in Harbin, says that close watch should be kept over the situation there by the Japanese nation. The Chinese troops have gone there to maintain law and order in that city. It was right that China took that step because as a participant in the European War China is expected to do her share in maintaining law and order in the interest of the Entente Powers. If the Chinese troops should not be sufficient to maintain law and order in Harbin and its neighborhood a second step might be necessary. But at present the second is unnecessary. It is glad news that M. Horvath, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has come back to power. The editor is informed that China at this opportunity expects to recover the Chinese Eastern Railway. Should such a step be taken by China, it would be a serious affair for Japan. Japan would be obliged to take steps necessary to safeguard her interests in Manchuria. The editor further observes that now the center of interest in international politics in the Orient has shifted from Peking to Harbin. The domestic political situation in China is still in chaos. But should China address herself to the task of settling international political troubles at Harbin her internal troubles might be settled of their own accord. The compromise between the North and the South may become all the more possible. Japan will not grudge of giving her support to China in that direction. So unless some unexpected complications arise the unity of Japan and China may be looked for. The two nations may ally themselves with one another in the end. The Harbin situation, therefore, should be watched with great care.

The Interned Ships

From The North-China Daily News (Shanghai)

The satisfaction caused by the news that some at least of the interned enemy ships are at last to be put into service is a little damped for British merchants by the manner of the allocation. Many hopes had been based upon the ultimate release of these vessels, and it is disappointing to find that Great Britain's share is only two vessels of about 1,200 tons each, which will hardly serve for more than the China coast trade. Apparently the allocation was settled at Home among the Allies, some of whom are certainly in much greater need of ships than is Great Britain. Italy, for example, is in want of hides, tallow and other commodities and has, we believe, seen but one ship from the Far East at Genoa during the past summer. France also requires ships, as does America, with all her troops to transport to Europe. As regards the two fine ships Albenga and Bohemia which fell to Japan, it may be felt by some that she might more gracefully have renounced her claim, as it is obvious that the uses to which she puts her shipping are less varied and pressing than is the case with her Allies. On the other hand, in things required for the war there is little distinction now between one country and another, and Japan cannot allow her Allies' interests to be affected by the fact that these ships are chartered in her name.

Mr. Hepburn's Gift to the Imperial University at Tokio

The *Tokio Jiji* welcomes the news that an American chair is to be installed in the Imperial University of Tokio at the suggestion of Mr. Hepburn, American banker, who will contribute a large sum toward the expenses of the chair. The editor welcomes the new chair as it will be a novel thing in Japan and prays for its success especially because the study of China and America is a most useful thing for Japan today. Thorough knowledge of these countries will help a great deal to dispel various misunderstandings concerning them. Already, some of the private institutions of learning have sent out students to China, with the object in view to establishing Chinese chairs in Japanese universities.

In European countries, American scholarship is liable to be regarded with scorn. To be sure, America, being a new country, has stood behind European countries in point of scholarship. But in point of youthful vigor America far surpasses European countries. The editor is confident that the day will come when America will surpass European countries in point of scholarship also. At the same time the systems employed now in Japanese universities may be revolutionized some of these days, and American systems may be followed instead.

The editor distinguishes between the study of America and the adoption of American systems. But the establishment of the proposed American chair will help to pave the way for adopting American systems of research work. The editor in conclusion repeats his word of welcome for the news of an American chair in the Imperial University.

Sincere Co. of China to Rival Mitsuis of Japan

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE first Chinese department store conducted along modern lines is the Sincere Company, of Canton and Shanghai, with its insurance offices in seventeen cities of great importance. Its mother store in Hongkong was established eighteen years ago this month by a Cantonese millionaire named Ma Ying-bew, who did not have a single cent in 1881. Its history, in a small measure, tells of the progress of China's modern commerce and industry, like the record of the Mitsui organization which indicates similar progress in Japan.

An unsuccessful attempt was made a hundred years ago to run a department store called Hua Tai Mou in Ningpo, Chekiang. The owner of the store was so proud of his complete collection of all conceivable articles in the world that he boastfully wrote on the signboard in big letters "Everything under the sun is sold here." A skeptic country-gentleman took exception to the vauntful label and challenged him to produce everything "under the sun." He said he wanted to purchase the snow-white hair of a living lady within half an hour. A council of the members of the store was at once called, but none of them could suggest any means to secure the desired article. The resourceful owner was just as helpless. He was about to apologize to the wily customer and express his willingness to change the label when his grand-mother, eighty-five years old, overheard the crisis and offered to part with her own white hair. As in those days the Chinese people venerated human hair and especially the hair of aged women, her children wept as she went to the store room and bravely cut off her hair in front of the customer, who was no less moved. Later more skeptic country-gentlemen called at the store and wanted to buy such articles as the blood of crabs and the mouths of flies, which it was impossible to supply. At last the owner of the Hua Tai Mou seized an axe and chopped the signboard into pieces, which sadly finished the short career of the first department store run along Chinese lines.

The Chinese of today are, however, fond of novelties and are less disposed towards embarrassing similar attempts. That is one important reason why the Sincere Company has been so successful in Canton and Shanghai. Amusement houses like "Heaven Beyond Heaven" and "Roof-garden within roof-garden" are popular for the same reason and well patronized by all classes of people from twelve o'clock to twelve o'clock, in winter as well as in summer. Even more people go to the department store singly or in groups and day after day than to the amusement houses, making purchases of possibly not needed articles, because they take themselves to new things really hard. The poor and rich, men and women, find it a meeting place, elbowing and shouldering together. It is a sign of the Chinese becoming more democratic. One day, for instance, I saw in that store the wife of a very rich man, who held high office before, purchasing handkerchiefs; and that by her side was a poor woman, ill-clad, selecting her toilet articles, a sight seldom met with before say ten years ago.

Countrypeople, hearing of the department store, take special trips to Shanghai and verify the truth that everything can be purchased therein at fair prices. What they are afraid of most in dealing with merchants in general on account of their simple-mindedness and ignorance is the task of bargaining over prices. Here in the Sincere there is only one price, and naturally they merrily flock to that store for goods. Incidentally the department store serves as an agency for the introduction of western articles into China. One peculiar Chinese national characteristic is that the people won't buy any new article until they have seen it. Here in the Sincere they can view modern articles with prices written on slips of paper and can figure out, without making inquiries, whether they are able to afford them. Some of my friends, who visit the store without the intention of making purchases, have spent several dollars for goods which they did not want before, but bought them nevertheless, because their attractiveness was so irresistible. The department store helps one to spend money easily as well as spread material civilization of Western countries in the Far East.

All this shows that the department store in China has proved a success and that it will stay. It will become more and more popular as the people become more and more accustomed to modern business methods. More of its kind will be established in China in the near future. The Sincere has thus blazed the path and opened a new commercial field. Undoubtedly the growing popularity of the department store idea is closely bound up with the development of China's commerce and industry. Such being the case, a brief account of the organization of this pioneer department store should be full of interest.

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Mr. Ma Ying-bew is the first promoter of the Sincere Co., and now is its managing director. Over fifty years of age and speaking excellent English, he is working on the fourth floor of his Shanghai office with all the vigor of a youth, but he will soon go to Hongkong and Canton on his inspecting tours, being greatly responsible for the success of the company. In 1881 Mr. Ma went to Australia in quest of gold, unable to make a living in his native district. For ten years he held various positions from farmer up to shopkeeper. Gradually he amassed a small fortune, and in 1900 started, with the assistance of his friends, the first Chinese department store in Hongkong with a capitalization of twenty-five thousand dollars, which has since increased to more than two million. During the last eighteen years his store has grown by leaps and bounds, and today it is able to declare a yearly dividend of twenty-five percent and yet has much left for reserved capital.

The Sincere Company of Canton was established during the first Revolution in 1900, an auspicious beginning. It was the first department store in China. Its success on Chinese soil caused the establishment of the Sincere Company, of Shanghai, which commenced business on 10th October, 1917, and which has since been well patronized by both Chinese and foreigners. Hotels are attached to the Canton and Shanghai stores, and they are considered the most comfortable of all Chinese hotels, installed with steam-heat, both foreign and Chinese meals served, and having all modern conveniences.

The Sincere Company, of Hongkong, according to Managing Director Ma, made a clear profit of three hundred thousand dollars in 1916, and that of Canton a profit of $150,000 with a total capital of $2,000,000 and $1,200,000 respectively. The Sincere Company, of Shanghai, will not be able to make much money for the time being, as it has just been started, but there is a promising future for it. More than ten thousand people, for instance, visit it every day, and Mr. Ma calculates that it ought to do more than three million dollars worth of business a year. The store in Shanghai employs nearly eight hundred men secured by competitive examinations. Half of them speak English. A proposal for the employment of girls was made to the Board of Directors by the General Manager, Mr. Wong Chee, a prosperous merchant from Australia, but it was not approved. The Directors had some experience with the girl employees in Hongkong and deemed it not feasible to make use of them for the time being. According to Managing Director Ma, the Sincere Company, of Hongkong, employed some girls in the first year of its establishment, but unfortunately in September of the same year a disastrous typhoon blew off his store, and it also blowed off the desire of the directors to enlist girls.

The Sincere Company, of Shanghai, has a factory in the Chinese city to make cabinets and furniture. Before long it will establish a wholesale department, which will handle all Chinese products in treaty ports as well as in the interior of China. Then it will have an import and export department and will have banks of its own in important cities. The new building adjacent to the Sincere Co. on Nanking Road which will be completed in a month's time, will be let out. The whole buildings cost the store over a million dollars and occupies ten mow and a half. The Oriental Hotel, a department of the Sincere, will further be extended to the second floor of the new building upon its completion.

Although the Sincere Company does not write on its signboard "Everything under the sun is sold here," it does sell practically everything of native production. It does not, however, sell the white elephant, which distinguished Marshell Fields of Chicago, a big American department store, which, like the Hua Tai Mou, used to claim to be able to sell everything under the sun. One day, a skeptic American gentleman wanted to buy a white elephant, knowing that the store could not possibly secure it in Chicago, so that he might embarrass the Marshell Fields. He told the shop-keeper that he wanted an elephant the next day, and the answer was "All right." The customer expected to hear the next day from the embarrassed shop-keeper that the animal could not be secured. On the contrary, the elephant was waiting in a cage upon his arrival at the store, much to his surprise. He had to pay for his trick and took the animal home. After keeping it for a while he got tired of it and gave it to the Zoo of Chicago as a gift. Subsequently it was learned that the Manager of the Chicago Department Store had borrowed the elephant from the zoological garden, to which was given all the money he received for the animal from the wily customer. It is Mr. Ma's hope that some day his store will be favorably compared to the Marshell Field's of Chicago, Wanamakers of Philadelphia, Macy's of New York, or Antony Hordoin in Australia.

Meanwhile, the Managing Director of the Sincere Company, assisted by a competent staff, is developing Chinese industries. The following abridged list shows the range of Chinese articles it sells: Provisions, wine, perfumery, stationery, cigars, ironmongery, underwear, umbrellas, hats, and hosiery, silk, piece goods, haberdashery, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, watches, jewelry, electrical apparatus, porcelain ware, toys and musical instruments, household furniture, pictures, trunks, suit cases, sewing machines, and typewriters.

Modern accounting system and business methods are employed in conducting the business of the Sincere Company. One curious thing about its organization is that the Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai stores are all independent of each other and yet bear the same name. Each has its own board of directors, some of whom may be directors of the other two stores. All these stores are, however, allied by one common interest. It is that, they make purchases together thereby reducing the cost of articles they sell. Another peculiarity of the organization is that all the local products in Shanghai are purchased by the Shanghai store for Hongkong and Canton and charged two per cent commission. If the Shanghai and Canton stores need products of Hongkong, the Hongkong store undertakes the purchase of them, likewise charging a commission of two percent. Mr. Ma states that although the system is new, it has been found successful and workable. He is the Managing Director of all these three stores in which he is financially interested. Besides, there are seventeen insurance offices bearing the same name located in Peking, Nanking, Hankow, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, etc., all of which are doing a flourishing business.

There are sixteen directors for the Sincere Company of Shanghai, all of whom reside in Hongkong. The store here is managed by a general manager, supervised by Managing Director Ma and assisted by

a board of advisers, or sub-directors, as Ma calls them. Among the sub-directors for Shanghai are Mr. T. H. Lee, a Yale graduate, President of the Futan College, Mr. K. S. Tsao, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Chang Chu-sun, General Manager of the Commercial Press, all of whom are influential men. Once a month they meet and discuss the business policy of the company, but all important matters are referred to the Board of Directors in Hongkong, most of whom are returned merchants from Australia and the United States of America and who have made a fortune abroad and now desire to invest their money in developing industries and commerce in their own country.

The Sincere Company, according to its first promoter, was moulded after the famous department store in Australia, Antony Hordoin & Son, by the side of which was located his small store over twenty years ago. Like Antony Hordoin, the company believed in sincerity in dealing with its customers, and was therefore called the Sincere Company, with its Chinese name simply transliterated. It was registered in Hongkong, but there is no foreign capital in it. It is a purely Chinese concern. Two new Chinese department stores have recently been established in Hongkong and Canton in consequence of the success of the Sincere Company. They are the Wing On Company and the the Ta Sun Company. The Wing On Company is constructing a gigantic building on the corner of Chekiang and Nanking Roads at Shanghai, just opposite the Sincere Company, which will be completed next April and will prove a strong rival. It is believed in mercantile circles that in a year or so the Ta Sun Company will also come to Shanghai to compete with the other two department stores.

This brief account of the growth of the first genuine Chinese department store will serve as an indication of China's commercial and industrial progress and reveals the great potentialities that exist for department store business in China.

Difficulties Face Japan in Commerce

In reviewing the whole course of foreign trade for the year 1917 an official statement issued last week by the Japanese Government points out many gratifying signs of the nation's commercial efficiency, at the same time giving the nation a warning that the company year is fraught with many more difficulties of much darker nature. The total result of foreign trade for the year as known up to December 20 was Yen 2,530,577,000, of which Yen 1,540,036,000 goes for exports while Yen 990,541,000 is for imports. Thus the excess of exports over imports amounted to Yen 549,495,000. Compared with the same time of last year, when the prosperity of Japan's foreign commerce was thought to have touched the highest point, the total result shows an increase of Yen 723,649,000, namely 40 per cent. Further, in exports the increase amounts to Yen 412,947,000, that is, 43 per cent, while in imports the gain is Yen 260,702,000, that is, 35.7 per cent.

The increase in exports and imports has been steady, continues the official statement, and only in April an exception occurred, when imports witnessed a slight decrease of Yen 947,000.

In considering the shares of the different foreign countries in this big result the Government report

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A modern store has been opened by the American Woman's War Relief Work Association in the Benjamin Building at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Roads. The store is modern in fittings with show windows, etc. and will be managed in a thoroughly efficient manner. It will be managed by Mrs. K. L. Brode, and it is the intention of the committee in charge of the Exchange to pay the actual cost of materials used in preparation for work to be sold at the store. All profits derived from the sale of materials at the store will be used here in Shanghai in the purchase of materials for the

American War Relief Work

now being conducted in Shanghai, by the American War Relief Work Association, in the Fearon, Daniel Building on Szechuen Road. The entire proceeds derived from the sale of materials at the Woman's Exchange will be handed over to the American Woman's War Relief Association.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY

Articles that may be purchased at the Exchange consist of jellies, preserves, pickles, fancy work of all kinds, baskets and ornamental work of all kinds. Orders for cakes and candies and such materials should be placed 24 to 48 hours in advance in order to insure freshness and obviate waste. It is hoped that ladies planning tea parties will order from the exchange materials their cooks are unable to prepare.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The success of the Woman's Exchange, depends primarily upon the American women living in China although donations from women of other nationality are thankfully received. If you can do fancy work of any kind, or have articles of this kind for which you have no use, place them on sale at the Exchange. In case you desire to make fancy work to place on sale at the Exchange, the Committee will pay the cost of the raw materials used.

The use of the store room in the Benjamin Building has been donated to the Association; the Municipal Council has donated the electric light service; the Gas Company has donated heaters; the Telephone Company has donated the use of a telephone. It is now the problem of American women in Shanghai and the outports of China to assist in this enterprise upon which the success of American War Relief Work so largely depends.

says that as far as known up to the close of November Japan's trade with Asia has been excellent both in exports and imports. The exception was the decreased exports to Siam and Asiatic Russia.

The Philippines as an Asset of the United States

The current number of the *Merchants Association Review* of Manila contains an informative article by Harold M. Pitt on the value of the Philippine Islands, actual and potential, to the United States. The points made are the following: (1) A vastly enlarged "home" market for U. S. products is being developed in the Philippines. When the Philippines have advanced to the stage Porto Rico has attained and the U.S. sells the Philippines the same value per capita, it will mean a consumption of nearly five hundred million dollars worth of American products each year. Practically all articles imported into the Philippines are subject to duty except when coming from the United States. (2) The Philippines are a source of supply, under its own control, for America's requirements of tropical and sub-tropical products. Mr. Pitt says the Philippines are capable of producing more than a billion dollars worth of such products which, as a matter of fact, are being imported from countries over which the United States has no control. (3) The Philippine Islands constitute a base and distributing center for Far Eastern commerce that will give it enormous advantage over European countries in competing for the trade of China and other contiguous territory. With large stocks of American products kept in Manila, the merchant in the Philippines will be able to supply the Chinese market within a few weeks after the enquiry is made instead of in several months, as is the case when the cargo has to be imported from the United States or from Europe. (5) The Philippines are a profitable field for the investment of American capital under the protection and control of the United States.

The Philippines have an area of in the neighborhood of 120,000 square miles and a population of more than eight million. In soil and climate they are favorably adapted to the growth of practically all tropical products such as the United States is now dependent upon foreign countries to supply. Possibilities in the production of such articles are almost unlimited. In the fiber known commercially as "Manila hemp" they have a practical monopoly. The plant from which this premier cording fiber is obtained has been grown in other countries but outside of the Philippines will not yield fiber of equal quality.

It has been estimated by competent authorities that the Islands can be made to produce all of the coffee, all of the rubber, all of the fibers, vegetable oils, spices, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, etc., that the United States is now dependent for upon other countries that do not now and probably never will give it a return trade to compensate.

But while essentially an agricultural country, the Philippines contain vast forests in which are some of the finest woods known to art or commerce. They are rich in mineral resources and are already producing gold, copper, iron, coal, asphalt, sulphur, asbestos and other minerals, although deposits of this source of wealth have barely been scratched. All branches of industry in the Islands are in infancy. The land is there, the products are there, the population is there. What is now required to develop it all is capital—capital under intelligent direction and control.

The American merchant in China is prone to regard the Philippine field as inconsequential, but it is always to be remembered that the Philippines are America's principal colonial possession and that they form an integral part of American enterprise and ambition in the Far East.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha and W.R. Grace & Co. in Joint Contract

S. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and who is also head of the Asano Trading Company, the Asano Shipbuilding Company and the Asano Cement Company and a few other business interests, has signed contracts with W. R. Grace Company of San Francisco to jointly engage in trade in China, Japan and South America, according to a telegram from San Francisco to a Tokio newspaper.

It is understood in Tokio that Mr. Asano has been negotiating with Grace and Co., for more than two years and as a result of the new arrangements for financial and economic co-operation between these two large American and Japanese firms, Mr. Asano's firm will widely engage in business in the Far East while Messrs. Grace and Co., which has been doing an important business in South America, will engage in a larger trade there in future. Mr. Asano in an interview stated that Grace & Co. is one of the foremost trading firms in America, having many branches of business. That firm has more than fifty ships, operating several leading lines. Grace & Co. now have a controlling power over the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Representing the Pacific Mail, of which he is vice-president and general manager, John H. Rosseter, manager of Grace and Co., made an extended trip through the Far East early last year. During his stay in Tokio, Mr. Rosseter had frequent interviews with Baron Shibusawa. Negotiations for closer trade relations between Mr. Asano's firm and Mr. Rosseter's concern had become more concrete since the arrival of Ryozo Asano, managing director of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and a son of S. Asano, in America early last summer.

Japanese Brewers Benefit by War

Japanese beer brewers have had phenomenal success all through the latter half of the year 1917 in spite of extra expenses owing to the steady increase in the cost of raw materials. Especially in their foreign business have the Japanese brewers reaped a good result, and now almost the whole of the Orient and some parts of Africa and Oceania are their markets. Roughly 250,000 cases of all qualities have been shipped by Japanese brewers during the latter half of the year. The best part of this figure has gone to British India; its purchase for the six months estimated roughly at 110,000 cases. The Dutch East Indies and adjacent South Pacific islands have been the next largest buyers of Japanese beer, their purchase coming up to nearly 60,000 cases. China has also been a large purchaser and its buying is estimated at 40,000 cases. The combined shipments to all other points, such as Egypt, Cape Town, and Australia, are roughly 50,000 cases. This huge increase in Japan's beer trade is practically

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a result of the present war. German qualities which occupied the most important position in China's market before the war are now completely driven out and their place is occupied by Japanese goods.

Aniline Dye Trade in South China

For a good many reasons the dye market in China is far different from that in the United States, where dyes can be bought in the open market on the basis of quality which may be determined by analysis. In China no such market, in the nature of the situation, can exist. The Chinese dyer, trained in the first place in the use of native dyes and vegetable indigo, must be taught, sometimes bought, and always encouraged to use foreign dyes, which he can identify in the future only by the trade-mark or "chop" under which they were introduced to him. The market is immense, is almost illimitable—but it requires special handling, says Consul General George E. Anderson, at Hongkong. He adds: "The secret of German success lay as much in the German plan of merchandising as in scientific and economical methods of manufacture. There were several primary arrangements upon which all the German factories based their trade. One was the maintenance of large stocks of dyes on the spot—not only in large centers like Hongkong and Shanghai but in all the principal cities and dye centers of China as well. A second was a system of sales on commission, i. e., the factory carried the stocks and risks, tided over all fluctuations in prices, bad seasons and the like. Another was financial aid to dyeing establishments such as the large dyeing establishments the Chinese maintain in various centers for dyeing goods on a large scale. Still another was a graduated system of rebates on sales granted all agents in the shape of bonuses on quantities consumed; and, lastly, a general system of propaganda work, including not only advertising but the service of trained dyers and demonstrators and the like. This whole system was carried on by the factory, by the exporter. The dealer in Hongkong was in reality only an agent selling on commission."

Pacific Commercial Company

The Pacific Commercial Company, in which Boston capital is heavily interested, is doing some important pioneer work to help develop the agricultural resources of the Philippine Islands.

Last year, official figures show that over $12,000,000 was spent in the Philippines for the purchase of rice. None of this rice was grown in the Philippines and all of it came from Asia.

The agricultural campaign now under way is designed to finance small farmers, extending them credit with which to buy agricultural implements and in this way open up thousands of acres of land which has lain fallow for years.

It is obvious that if the Philippines should stop the importation of rice, raising their own crops, there would be that much additional money to expend for other import commodities.

It is also interesting to know that the Calamba estate, a sugar plantation in the Philippines in which the Pacific Commercial Company has a dominant ownership, has already started its grinding season. Up to November 12 this company had manufactured 3,000 short tons of raw sugar. For the whole season it ought to make a crop of at least 25,000 tons.

Tokio Electric Co. Does Large Business in China

The Tokio Electric Company, in its thirty-ninth business report for the second half year ending November 30, 1917, prints the names of all shareholders, showing that the 120,000 shares are held by 211 persons or firms. The largest shareholder is the General Electric Company, with 68,055 shares. The five next largest shareholders are Messrs. I. Fujioka, J. R. Geary, N. Nagatami, A. L. Bagnall and L. J. Grimmesey. A summary of the business conditions of the company, as printed in the report, is in part as follows: "Our sales of Mazda lamps during the past term have greatly increased in spite of the appearance on the market of several infringing lamps, and a great many of the light-

ing companies, including the Tokio Electric Light Company, Limited, have changed all their circuits from carbon to Mazda lamps. We have also received large orders of lamps for export to Russia and China and owing to this great increase in orders the factories of our company have been very busy, but we have been able to fill without difficulty all orders received. "As above mentioned the production of carbon lamps has greatly fallen off due to the falling off of orders received, and our production at present of this type of lamp amounts to only one-fourth of one per cent of our total lamp production, and we can safely state that the demand for carbon lamps will soon disappear. The manufacture and sale of projectors, ex-ray tubes, meters and sockets also increased during the term. Owing to the unprecedented activity in the various industrial lines the supply of labor has been short and consequently the construction work of our company has been very seriously delayed, some of the building being delivered three to four months after the expiration of the promised completion date. The construction of our new lamp unit, No. 18, at the Kawasaki factory, has been completed, the apparatus installed, and production commenced. The name of this new unit will be No. 5 Mazda Lamp Factory. The extension to No. 2 Mazda lamp factory in the Oh-i compound has been completed. Work on the No. 21 building, new glass factory on the premises of the Kawasaki factory, has begun and the foundation work, or piling, is being hurried forward. The construction of the Oh-i glass factory has been completed but the kiln will not be in operation until about the beginning of February, 1918. The construction work on the building for the new machine shop at Kawasaki will be completed about the fifteenth of December, and we are at present installing the machinery in the first floor." The total profit for the current term was Yen 7,739,696 and total expense Yen 6,684,235 leaving a net profit for the current term of Yen 1,055,461.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The United States Government on Nov. 13 made an additional loan of $310,000,000 to France to cover that Government's expenditures in America during the months of November and December. The total of all loans advanced by the United States to the Allies then amounted to $3,861,400,000. Of this sum Great Britain has received $1,860,000,000; France, $1,130,000,000; Italy, $485,000,000; Russia, $325,000,000; Belgium, $58,400,000; and Serbia, $3,000,000.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Ewo Cotton & Spinning Company last Saturday, the chairman, J. Johnstone, reported that Tls. 854,312.57 was available for distribution. A dividend of 40% was authorized. A donation was also voted of Tls. 25,000 each to the British Red Cross and the Soldiers and Sailors Widows and Orphans Funds.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary or the Treasury, authorized on December 29 further loans of G. $635,000,000 to Great Britain, G. $155,000,000 to France, G. $7,500,000 to Belgium and G. $1,000,000 to Servia, making the total of the advances made by the United States G. $4,236,400,000.

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18B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

On account of financial difficulties in Nicaragua, Secretary of State Lansing has announced a plan for the appointment of an international commission to be composed of two Americans and one Nicaraguan to administer the finances of the country and guarantee the payment of the country's debts. Under the plan, the National Bank, an American institution, will advance the Central American State $80,000 monthly for governmental expenses.

The *Manila Times* says there are only six firms in the Philippines who come under the Enemy Trading Act, according to unofficial statements made by insular government officials and there is every probability that the trade licenses for which they have asked, will be granted; at least, the insular government will recommend to the war trade board in the United States that these firms be given the privileges of Philippine trade, and in all likelihood the recommendation will be followed.

The current issue of the *Exporters and Importers Journal* of New York contains an account accompanied by illustrations of the first use of an American farm tractor in Great Britain. The test of the farm tractor in ploughing the soil of England was at Matchley Park, Edgebaston, Birmingham. The most important part of the illustration was that the entire equipment, motor and plow were operated by women, who are taking the places of men in agricultural pursuits as well as in other lines of endeavor.

The fleet of the Chinese owned and operated China Merchants Steam Navigation Company is being augmented by a handsome new passenger and cargo steamer 288 feet long to be known as the Shin Tah, the launching of which took place at the dock of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company on the closing day of the year 1917. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss May Chun, the daughter of Chun Fai Ting, the managing director of the Company. The new vessel has a beam of 40 feet, and is fitted with fore and after holds between decks, and is specially strengthened forward for ice-breaking purposes. She is designed to navigate the river to Tientsin with 2500 tons cargo on 16 feet draught. After the launching ceremony the Shin Tah was towed to the International Dock for the installation of boilers.

S. R. Wagel, a Brahmin, formerly resident in Shanghai where he founded an excellent financial journal called *Capital and Commerce*, which unfortunately proved a financial failure but which gave him such standing as a writer on financial topics that he became the financial editor of the *North China Daily News*, will be remembered as having several months ago been acquitted in New York of complicity in plots to foment sedition in India. Mr. Wagel is apparently building up quite a reputation in New York as a financial writer, as we note that in a recent issue, *The Annalist*, in the course of an article entitled "U. S. Government Near to Cornering Silver," refers to Mr. Wagel, as an "expert on gold and silver," and quotes him as follows: "Should the war be over before the Spring of 1918, the addition to the paper currency of all the belligerent countries will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000,000. The total of reserves in gold and silver is about $3,000,000,000, silver forming a very small fraction of this amount. The reserve varies from about 50 per cent in the United States to about 12 per cent in Russia. It is well known that the point of safety in the world lies between 33⅓ and 40 per cent. Even supposing that the reserves should be brought up to 33⅓ per cent, we will need about $2,000,000,000 of the metal to be added to the reserve. The annual production of gold is known to be in the neighborhood of $450,000,000—about $300,000,000 of the amount being available for currency. Granting that every cent's worth of gold produced in the world is available for the creation of reserves, it will take at least five years after the war—if in the meantime no further paper is issued—before the reserve is brought to a safe limit. As every ounce of gold produced in the world in the next five years will have to go toward the reserve of the existing paper money, the only other precious metal that can be utilized for currency purposes is silver. In other words, for some years at least circulating money must consist almost solely of silver."

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss G. Thornhill; Brinberg; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gallagher, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hadley, Shanghai; C. L. Coweady; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock. Soochow; J. D. Sullivan, Kobe; J. Alston, Pukow; R. E. Murison, Weihaiwei; K. Nieminen, Finnland; P. S. Crawley; Mies Meogreen; A. F. M. Kragh; C. L. Williams, Peking; C. A. Smith; Shanghai; E. H. Keveo, Hongkong; K. H. Kamei, Yokohama; J. T. Wlvit, Hainan; Wm. Searby; A. Gartley, Honolulu; H. W. Harris, Singapore; A. M. Stevens, San Francisco; R. Mart, California; T. Theyskens, Antwerp, E. R. Tham, Hongkong; R. A. Hanley, Kaifeng.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: B. S. Barbash; A. B. Bilbiens, Hongkong; H. A. Menjon, New York; F. W. Buchman; S. S. Day; Mrs. E. Hommons, India; C. S. Cheshire, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. McCollion, San Francisco; H. P. Christian; M. J. Grey; O. Sternvell, Hongkong; Sinclair, Hongkong; Turry, Hongkong; Gestrend, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Molony, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Kenake, Peking; W. G. Lebidoob; Sobol; L. B. P. Gould,

New York; S. Y. Chong; T. N. Fairbanks, New York; R. Anderson, Nanking; R. O. May, Soochow; Marti, Wuhu; A. S. Metschersky; B. M. Velimisovitche, Tientsin; H. O. Manjain, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Pernont; M. M. Shik; Mr. and Mrs. Inggs, Tientsin; Mrs. S. Powell and Son.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mrs. H. W. Livingston; J. Etoret, Ningpo; E. Van den Berg, Ningpo; J. W. Odell, Foochow; Salvesen, Hangchow; Larsen, Hangchow; S. D. Gamble, Peking; F. Hohnke, Tsingtao: R. W. Astill, Hankow: Oscar Berg, Chinkiang; E. Luthy; Mr. and Mrs. Carst; L. Kampf, Tientsin: Mr. and, Mrs. Barberot, Vladivostock, M. Serge Letkin, Vladisvostock; J. Resenthal, Honokong; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Serfert and family; Jean Pipaldo.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Dec. 28	Last Quotation, Frl. Jan. 4	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	9.05	9.00	9.00	9.00	
Anglo-Java	8.75	9.00	9.00	8.75	
Bute Anams ..	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

H. and S. Bank	$ 600	582.5	582.5	582.5
Ewo Cotton (ord) ...	Tls. 181	170	190	170
Yangtzepoo Cot. (ord)	7.65	7.90	7.90	7.75
Shanghai Cotton ...	120	124	124	124
Oriental Cotton	43.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Telephone	78.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
Chinese Eng & Ming Co	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	43 3/8	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 1/2
T. T. on London... ...	4/3 1/2	4/4 1/2	4/4 1/2	4/3 1/2
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	4.66	4.62	4.66	4.62
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	95.8	94.56	95.69	94.56
Mexican	72.1	72.0	72.2	72.0
Native Int.	20	12	16	12

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/5 3/4	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4	2/6
Forward	2/7 1/2	2/8	2/8	2/7 1/2
Tendency	Very Steady	Very		

Date	Langkat Oil Outpnt	Tons.
For Week ended December	Dec. 30	449 1,962

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Kung Yik Cotton ...	Dec. 4 to Dec. 15	Tls. 2.00

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Tel. 3421.

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The Romance of Silver

AT the risk of tiring some of the readers of the REVIEW, in the columns of which quite a number of general articles on the subject of silver have been printed during the past few months, we venture to take up this subject once more. We have before us a handsomely printed book of over three hundred pages entitled "Silver, Its History and Romance," by Benjamin White, with an introduction by Sir Charles Addis, in which this subject is treated in a most profound manner; the facts are presented in an entertaining style, and whether the reader is looking for statistics for practical purposes, or is merely interested in silver from its historical side, he will find hundreds of pages to meet his desires.

The descriptions which are given of the opening of the mines in the Sierra Nevadas are as thrilling as any to be found in a "penny dreadful" novel, and the incidents connected with their discovery make equally interesting reading. The greatest silver mine that the world has ever seen was the famous Comstock Lode. One mine in this lode, which was bought from its original owner for an old horse, a bottle of whisky, some blankets, and $2,500 in cash, was valued four years after the deal at little short of $8,000,000. The discovery of this lode was due to the pioneering activity of two Irish miners, McLaughlan and O'Riley, who a decade after the discovery of gold in California pushed their way into a gulch of the Carson River Valley in search of water. The earth thrown out was a yellow sand commingled with quartz and black rock, which to the eye appeared

valueless. In this dirt some gold was found, but it remained for a restless, lazy trapper and fur trader, named Henry Comstock, who had chanced to peg out a claim close by the two Irishmen, with his greater knowledge of the real value of the black rock which they had dumped aside as worthless, by pure bluff to induce them to waive their rights and be content with the surface gold they had. Pieces of this black rock upon being assayed were found to contain £600 in silver and £175 in gold to the ton. The news of the discovery brought a restless swarm of prospectors to the neighborhood, mounted on rough hard mustangs, gaunt mules, and sure footed burros, but the great mass of them were doomed to disappointment and suffered terribly during the winter amid the hurricanes and blizzards of the tented camps. The element of chance which ever attaches to a miner's career haunted each of the three men in connection with the Comstock Lode. McLaughlan, after a life of continual misfortune and hard work, died in hospital so poor that his body was laid in a pauper's grave. O'Riley, his head turned by disappointed hopes, wore himself out in driving a tunnel sunk into a barren hillside. Goblin voices, we are told, lured him on until at last his crazy tunnel collapsed and his crushed body was taken out to breathe a few hours and then die. Comstock, at one time rich beyond count, lost all his gains by speculation; finally he lost his reason as well, and still in fancy owner of the Lode and all its vast potentialities, shot himself and thus terminated his inglorious career by burial in a nameless grave beneath the wild wastes of Montana. Some idea of the wealth of the veins of silver ore found in the early days may be gained from the fact that the big Bonanza Mine for three years yielded silver to the value of £600,000 monthly, and the Comstock Mine in the year 1876 yielded silver to the value of over G.$20,000,000.

While the uncertainty of silver mining is proverbial owing mainly to the fact that silver is generally found as a "by-product" to some other metal of a baser quality, particularly copper and lead, at the present time there is little of Bonanza Mining such as took place in the North-west half a century or so ago. The greatest producer of silver in the world to-day is the Anaconda Copper Company, the silver being refined from the copper ingots produced at the mines near Butte, Montana. Were it not for the political troubles in Mexico, America's southern neighbor would at present, as it has been for years past, be the country producing the most silver, but for the past three years America has taken the lead. It is not probable, however, that America will continue in the lead. Only about one-quarter of Mexico's mineral wealth has been touched, and as soon as a stable government is established there it may be safely assumed that Mexico will produce more silver than all the rest of the world put together. It is a curious fact to note that silver mines are nearly always found in dry regions, the principal silver mines in America being situated in the comparatively arid sections of Utah, New Mexico, Montana and Idaho.

The mines of the United States in 1915 produced silver to a value of just under forty million gold dollars. Considerable silver is also produced in Canada, being derived from lead ore in British Columbia and in other districts. But Canada's chief claim as a producer of silver rests upon the output of the district of Cobalt in Ontario, situated on the main line of Ontario's Government Railway, only three hundred and thirty miles from Toronto.

One of the dangers incidental to silver mining is that the ores usually contain large percentages of arsenic, which being released in the process of smelting the ore, becomes exceedingly dangerous to health. Until the vital necessity of suitable ventilation became apparent, the lives of many workmen were sacrificed in the earlier attempts to treat the most vicious grades of ore. Smelting works have had to be put up in localities far from the haunts of men so as to minimize the risk of human lives from dangerous fumes. The presence of arsenic is likewise most prejudicial to refining, and the utmost care has to be taken in refining such silver. Even a suspicion of this awkward ingredient renders separate treatment necessary.

Merchants in China will be particularly interested in the very short, but important, chapter on the London Silver Market. For several generations four firms have formed the market, namely, Messrs. Moccatta and Goldsmid, Samuel Montagu and Co., Pixley and Abell, and Sharps and Wilkins. The first-mentioned firm dates back to 1684, ten years before the Bank of England was founded. In the case of the second firm silver forms but one branch of their business, for, when silver and gold were equally good international remittances, bullion operations formed an integral part of foreign banking. The operation in London, commonly called "fixing" the price of silver, controls the price of the metal in every important financial center throughout the world. This official quotation is cabled abroad instantly by the agency of the Press as well as by each of the four firms, to such of their foreign clients as desire the information. The great bulk of the business transacted is based upon this price, which is determined at a certain hour each day, namely 1.45 p.m. (Saturday, 11.45 a.m.), by the partners of the respective firms, who meet at the office of one of their number.

Sometimes shipping companies require silver bars to be packed, especially if land transit be necessary at the end of the voyage. In modern times, however, the vast bulk of silver bars travel naked. Brokers arrange shipment and packing on behalf of their clients, and frequently insurance also. Naturally, the extensive experience in these matters possessed by brokers renders it advisable to entrust such work to their skilled hands. Unless otherwise specified, contracts imply delivery at the office of the broker, who are agreeable to store the silver by arrangement, until the buyer desires to ship or resell. The Bank of Enland has been willing as a rule to take custody of silver bars at a fixed rate of six pence a bar for each month or part of a month; if the number of bars deposited at one time were less than fifty, the charge was one shilling per bar.

The stock in London varies considerably. In recent years the amount has always been substantial, but not always available. It is composed of silver held on account of the China banks, of silver held for better prices, and of silver upon which money has been borrowed, until the period when forward contracts fall due. It may be mentioned incidentally that each prolongation of a contract for forward delivery entails two contracts. When silver has been sold for forward delivery, the silver must be bought for the date when

delivery falls due, and a fresh sale made for a further term, and vice versa on the due date for delivery of silver, which the buyer does not desire to pay for or sell. The prolongation for a new period of two months carries only one brokerage of ⅛ per cent which figures on the "bought" contract. The bulk of the silver dealt in consists of bars weighing from 900 to 1300 ounces, and the metal is weighed to one quarter of an ounce.

As has been reiterated so often, particularly since the price of silver has reached its present exceptional height, India, which practically produces no silver at all, is the greatest buyer of this shining commodity. The relation of the Indian people to silver is so important, and enters so closely into their national life, that bullion dealers and jewellers figure in the census returns very prominently indeed. The principal silver markets are situated in the great cities of Bombay and Calcutta. That in Bombay is composed of bullion dealers, styled chokseys, shroffs, speculators, and brokers. The chokseys are about twentyfive in number, and form the real basis of the market. The major portion of the silver introduced into India is imported by them, and they are in close touch with the London silver brokers, from whom they receive information as to market prospects, the accuracy of which enables them to direct their operations which radiate throughout the peninsula. As a general rule, the silver is financed by the great Anglo-Eastern banks, who pay for silver before shipment from London against the deposit of the bills of lading, insurance policies, and invoices. A rate of exchange price is arranged previously in Bombay between each bank and the importing choksey, so that the fixed equivalent in rupees is paid to the bank on arrival, and the silver then becomes the property of the importer.

It is interesting to note how it came about that the Indian rupee was placed on a gold basis. In 1893 the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver and the gold value of rupees speedily rose to 1s 4d, at which figure it has been maintained ever since. The British sovereign was declared legal tender for government taxes at the rate of one sovereign to fifteen rupees, so that India could import so long as the trade balance was favorable, and pay government taxes in sovereigns. The enactment in 1899 of sovereigns as full legal tender made them available as reserve for government currency notes. No difficulty lies in maintaining the value of the British sovereign in India, provided silver rupees are coined in accordance with the demands of internal trade, but to ensure that the silver rupee maintains its value as of a sovereign whenever the balance of trade becomes adverse to India, was the problem which taxed the ingenuity of its financial authorities. The prosperity of India depends to an enormous degree upon the monsoon or periodic rains. India has enjoyed a succession of harvests following unusually good monsoons, not only abundant, but commanding good prices for export, and, as a consequence, has required a great expansion of silver currency for the movement of crops, and for the savings of the poorer members of the community. This means that the Indian Government must purchase silver and mint rupees by the million, for, with such an enormous population, even one-tenth of a rupee a head amounts to 31,000,000 rupees. In 1907 the monsoon proved a lamentable failure. The crops did not suffice for home needs, much less for sale abroad, and the hunger-stricken peasants unearthed their little savings and purchased food at famine prices. In these circumstances, failing the usual exports of commodities, the external indebtedness, which, as has been pointed out, is a yearly charge, had to be met by payment upon a gold basis. for silver rupees are practically not current outside India,

We will bring these notes on the Romance of Silver to a close with a few extracts from Mr. White's remarks on the currency of China. As all residents in China are aware, the tael (which is not a coin) is the basis of China's money transactions. Of these there are many different kinds, the one best known to foreigners living abroad being the Haikwan tael, which consists of 583.3 grains of silver, a thousand parts fine, and which is obligatory for Customs duties. In Shanghai the silver currency is sycee and dollars, but business transactions, we are told, as between banks are as a general rule computed in the latter. Mr. White mentions that the system of "squeeze" prevalent in China had hitherto prevented its people from possessing an honest dollar, and the result has been that the people of China have preferred the more reliable coin issued by the great silver producing states. Mr. White, it may be mentioned, however, has not brought his observations quite up to date. The fact of the matter is that during the past few years the Mexican dollar has practically been driven out of circulation by Chinese minted coins throughout all parts of the country except in the Foreign Settlements and their immediate vicinities.—*Published By Hodder and Stoughton, London and New York.*

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In the United States Consular Court

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF DEPORTATION.
IN THE CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF TIENTSIN, CHINA.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

United States of America
vs.
Gilbert Reid

PETITION.

To the Honorable Consul of The United States of America,—acting Judicially:—

And now comes Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States District Attorney and gives this Honorable Court to understand and be informed as follows:—

THAT WHEREAS, the right to exclude aliens, absolutely or upon certain conditions, in war or in peace, is an inherent and inalienable right of every sovereign and independent nation; and

WHEREAS, The Republic of China is an independent nation; and

WHEREAS, the said Republic of China, through its proper executive authority has notified and requested the Honorable Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister accredited to the said Republic of China and resident at Peking, China, that the presence of one, Gilbert Reid, an American citizen and residing at Peking, China, is obnoxious to the said Republic of China, and requests that the said Gilbert Reid be deported from the territorial limits of the said Republic of China for the period of the present war in which the said Republic of China is engaged,—and the original copy of the before mentioned notification and request (and an English translation thereof) being annexed hereto and made a part hereof; and

Whereas, owing to the existence of certain Treaty stipulations in effect between The United States of America and the Republic of China, citizens of the United States of America resident in China are not subject to writs and processes of any of the courts of The Republic of China;

Wherefore the said Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States District Attorney, the aid of this Honorable Court most respectfully requesting, prays that a Writ of Deportation be issued out of this Honorable Court to the Marshal of said Court, directing that the said Gilbert Reid be deported out of the territorial limits of The Republic of China.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.,

(*Signed*) CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB.
United States District Attorney.

I have read the foregoing Petition by me subscribed, and the facts therein stated are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(*Signed*) CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1917, at Tientsin, China.

(*Signed*) P. R. JOSSELYN
Vice Consul of The United States of America, in Charge.

Sealed

A NOTE FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE HON. PAUL S. REINSCH AMERICAN, MINISTER

December 17, 1917.

Sir: We have received a note from the Ministry of the Interior as follows:

"Gilbert Reid formerly published the 'Peking Evening Post', which favored Germany. The Police Department suppressed the publication. Thereafter he issued a supplementary English sheet and arranged with several Chinese newspapers to have it wrapped up with their issues and distributed, so that he was able thus to continue to disseminate views opposed to the welfare of China. We have learned that the expenses of Mr. Reid's various activities were all contributed by Germans resident in China. If he is allowed to continue to reside at Peking it is greatly to be feared that difficulties will be caused to China's military activities and in her foreign relationships. How this case shall be handled we ask you to consider, and favor us with a reply."

We have to remark that China is now in a critical position, at war with Germany and Austria. The publishing of such discussions and criticisms by Gilbert Reid is highly improper. We write to ask you, Sir, to consider this case, and we hope that you will deport Gilbert Reid from the country for the period of the war, thereby stopping the confusion of men's minds.

With compliments,

(*Signed*) KAO ERH-CH'IEN
For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CHARLES D. TENNEY deposes and says: That he is Chinese Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, China; that he reads and writes the Chinese language; that the attached communication written in Chinese characters is an original communication addressed to Honorable Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister at Peking, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China; that the attached paper written in English is a true and correct translation of the aforementioned communication written in Chinese characters.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, A. D. 1917. (*Signed*) CHARLES D. TENNEY

(*Signed*) R. A. BURR
(Sealed) Vice-Consul of the United States of America.

ORDER IN RE WRIT OF DEPORTATION.

In the Consular Court of the United States of America for the Consular District of Tientsin.

CIVIL JURISDICTION

United States of America
versus
Gilbert Reid

ORDER

Upon reading and filing the Petition of Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, sworn to December 18, 1917, praying that a Writ of Deportation issue from this Court in the above case it is ordered that the Marshal of this Court without delay cause the said Gilbert Reid to personally appear before me on Friday, the 21st day of December 1917 at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, that further orders may be entered hereon.

P. R. JOSSELYN
Vice Consul of the United States of America Acting Judicially.

WRIT

The President of the United States of America to William T. Collins, Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States of America for the Consular District of Tientsin, China, Greeting:—

We command that you have the body of Gilbert Reid before this Court at Tientsin, at a session to be held on Friday, December 21st, 1917 at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon to do and receive what then and there be considered concerning the said Gilbert Reid and a certain Petition for a Writ of Deportation; and have you then there this Writ.

Witness, Honorable Edward C. White, Chief Justice of the United States of America, the 19th day of December, 1917.

ERNEST B. PRICE
Clerk, Consular Court of the United States of America for the Consular District of Tientsin, China.

ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR A WRIT OF DEPORTATION.

IN THE CONSULAR COURT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF TIENTSIN, CHINA.

United States of America
vs
Gilbert Reid

ORDER

Now after hearing the petition of Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States Attorney, praying for the issuance of an order to deport Gilbert Reid, an American citizen, and after hearing the said Gilbert Reid, the said Gilbert Reid having been produced before this Court by the Marshal thereof in obedience to a writ issued by this Court on the 19th day of December, 1917, it is ordered:

1. That the writ of deportation issue.
2. That Gilbert Reid be placed in the care of the Marshal of this Court.
3. That the Marshal of this Court take the said Gilbert Reid outside the territorial jurisdiction of China.
4. That the Government is assessed the costs in this case.

Witness my hand and the seal of this Consulate General this twenty-first day of December, 1917.

P. R. JOSSELYN
Vice-Consul of the United States of America, in Charge of the Consulate General at Tientsin, China, acting judicially.

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